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History of the Celebrations

of the

Semi-Centennial Anniversaries

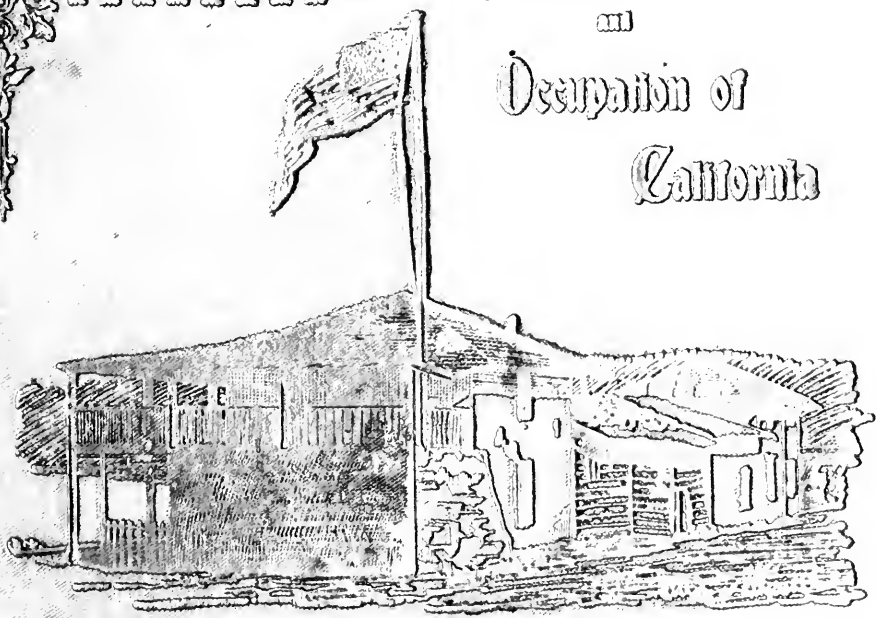
of the



Raising of the American Flag

and

Occupation of
California



by
Commodore John Drake Sloat, U. S. N.

at
Monterey and San Francisco, California

July 7th and 9th, 1846

Celebrated July 7th and 9th, 1900

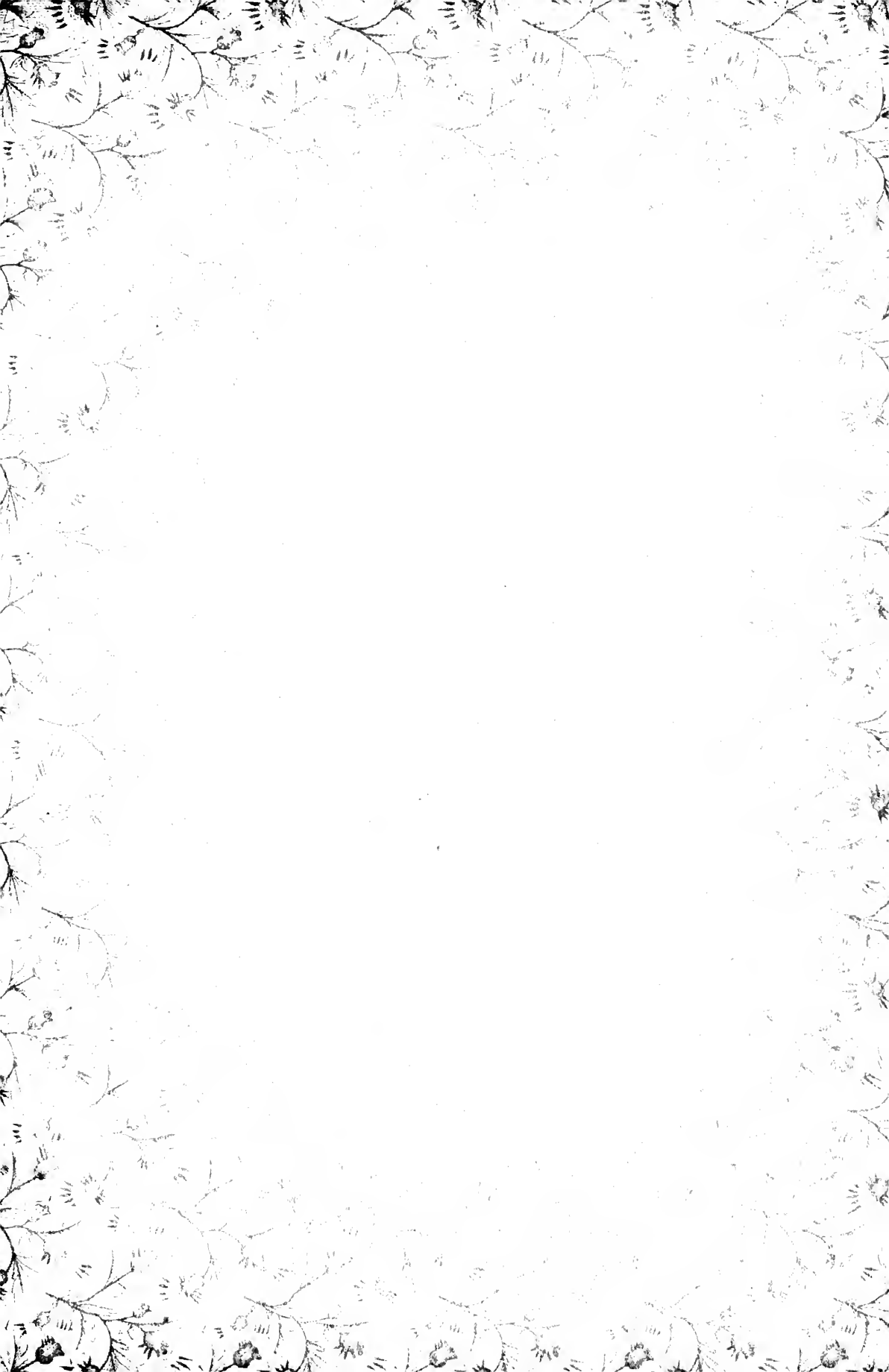
Under the Auspices of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, the
U. S. Army and Navy Co-operating

the Laying the Corner Stone of the Sloat Monument, Monterey, by
the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of
the State of California

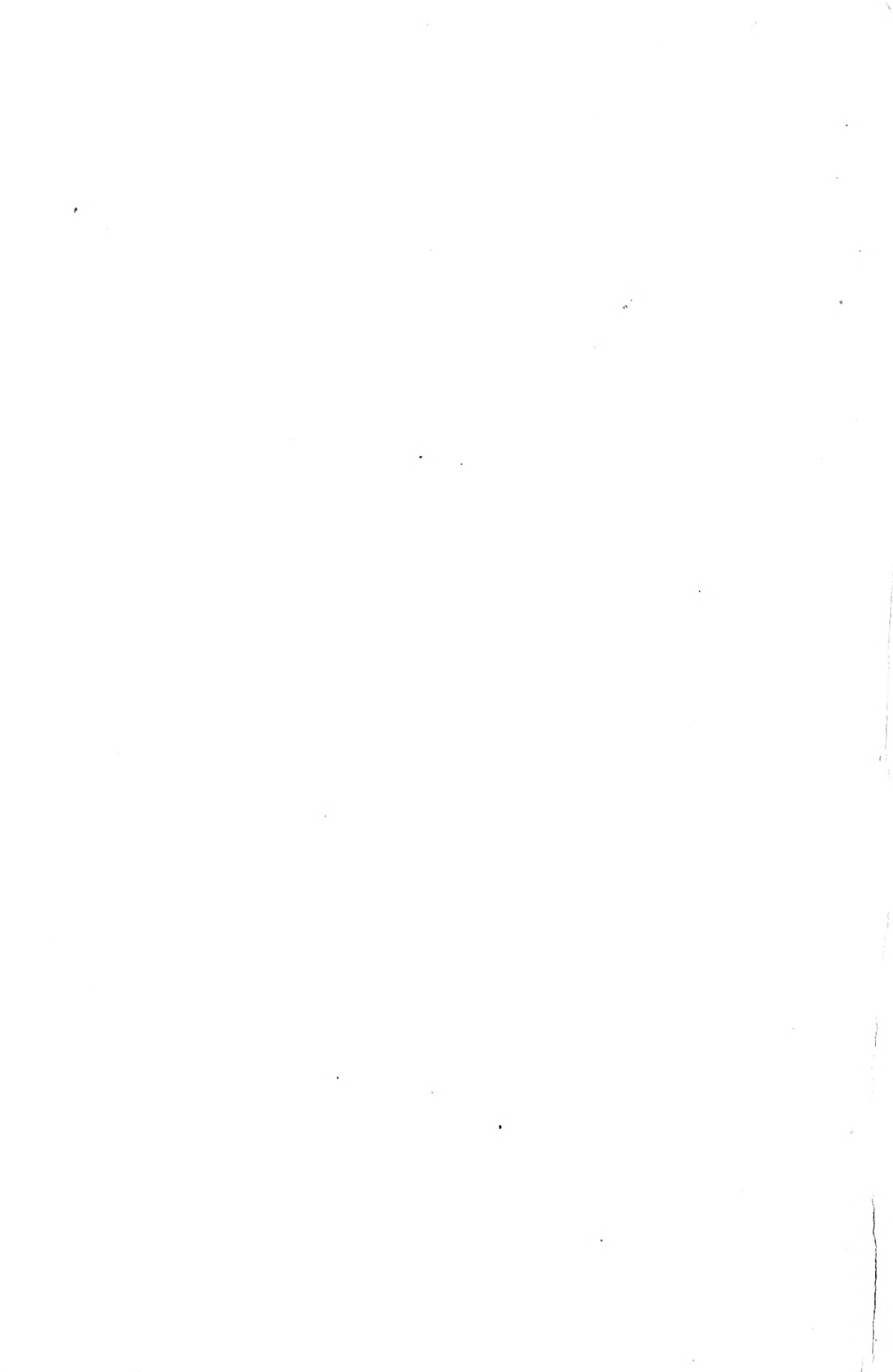


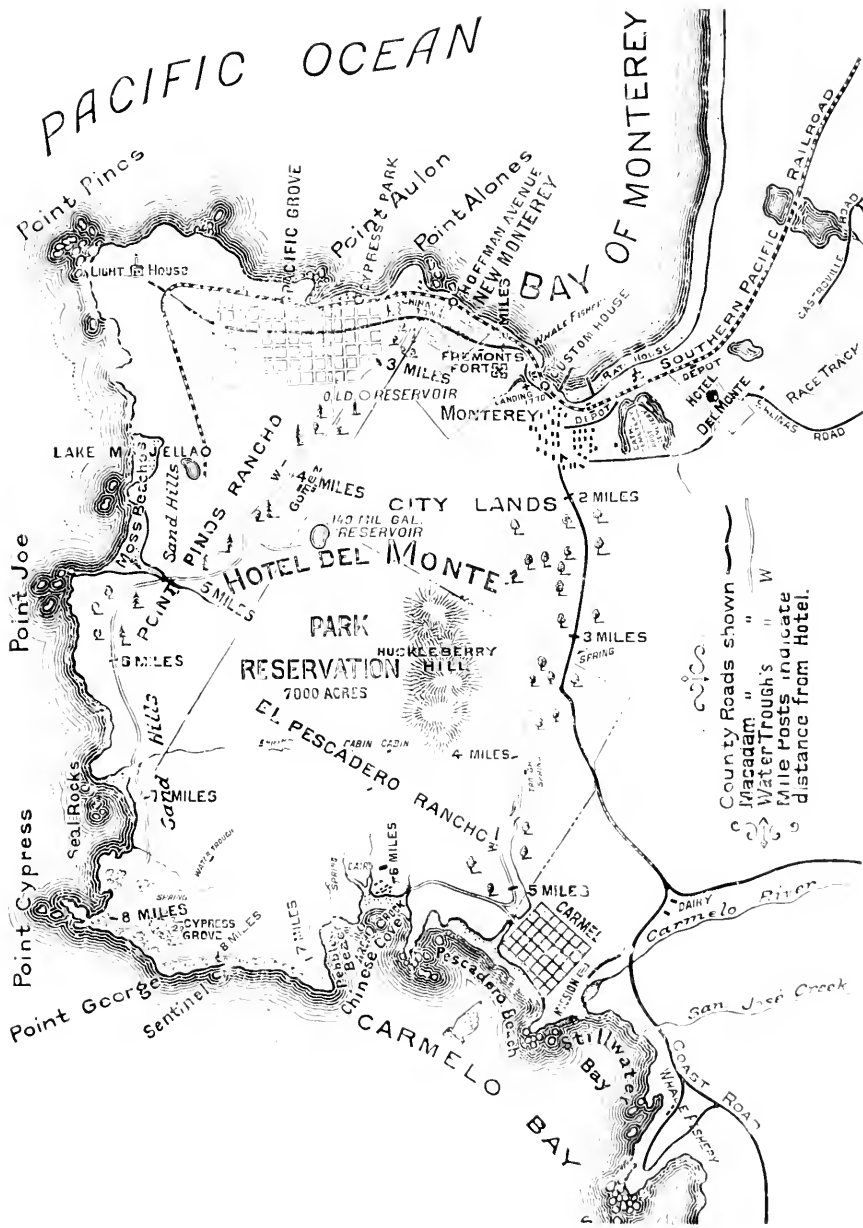
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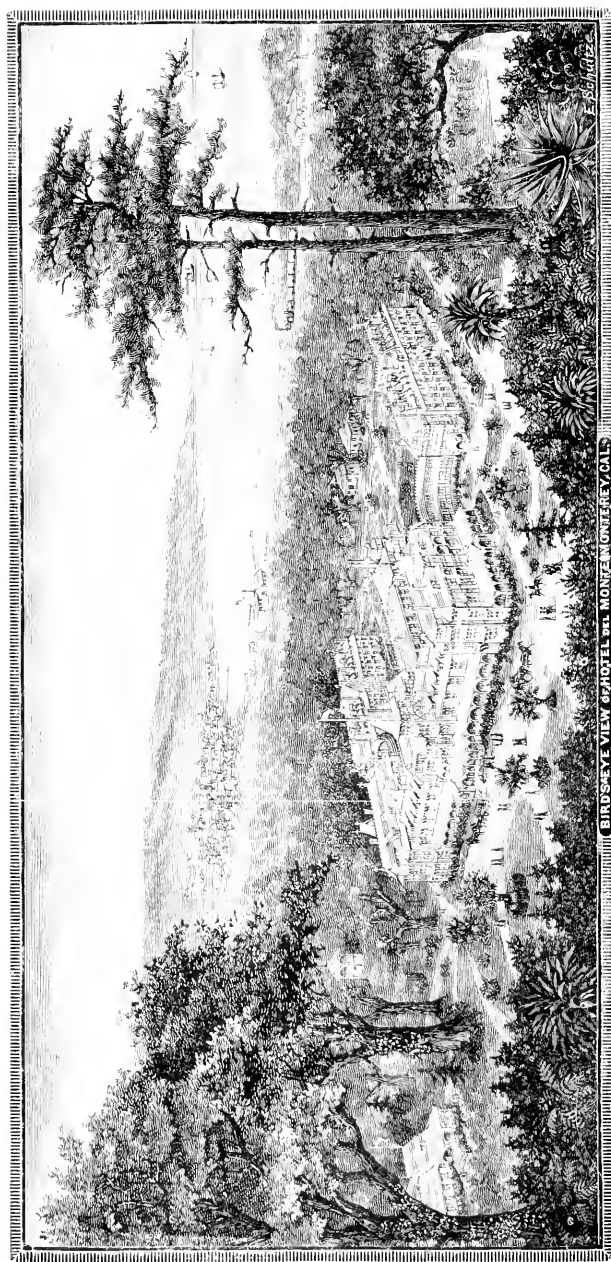








MAP OF MONTEREY AND VICINITY.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HOTEL DEL MONTE AND OF MONTEREY.

HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATION

— OF THE —

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

— OF THE —

aking ossession of alifornia

— AND —

Raising of the American Flag at Monterey, Cal.

— BY —

COMMODORE JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, U. S. N.,

JULY 7TH, 1846.

Held under the auspices of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, assisted by the U. S. Army and Navy, the National Guard of California, the Sloat Monument Association, the California Pioneers, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California, Boards of Supervisors, Fraternal Societies, Public Schools, and Citizens of the State.

Held at Monterey, California, July 7th, 1896.

ALSO OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RAISING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 9TH, 1846, BY

CAPTAIN JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, U. S. N.,

Commanding the U. S. Sloop of War Portsmouth,

HELD JULY 9TH, 1896.

PRECEDED BY THE ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RAISING OF THE BEAR FLAG AT SONOMA, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 14TH, 1846,

HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1896.

Prepared by direction of the Committee appointed by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, approved and ordered printed.
Comrades James Layton, Colonel Joseph Stewart and Charles Lange.



OAKLAND, CAL.:
CARRUTH & CARRUTH PRINTERS.
1896.

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VIEW OF DEL MONTE HOTEL, MONTEREY.



JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, U. S. N., Rear Admiral (Retired).

Born in 1781, at Goshen, New York.

Midshipman, U. S. Navy, February 12th, 1800.

Sailing Master, U. S. Navy, February 7th, 1812. (He manœvered the frigate "United States" under Commodore Decatur, when he captured the crack frigate "Macedonian," of the British Navy, October 25th, 1812, and received the thanks of Congress.)

Lieutenant, July 23th, 1812. (Commanded the schooner "Grampus," and suppressed Cofrecinas, the last of the West India pirates, in March, 1825, who was captured and shot.)

Post Captain, February 9th, 1837.

Commodore, November 1st, 1843. (August 27th, 1843, ordered to command the Pacific Squadron, and on July 7th, 1846, took possession of California and hoisted the American flag at Monterey. He located the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, in 1852.)

Rear Admiral on the Retired List, August 6th, 1866.

Died at Staten Island, New York, November 28th, 1867, aged 86 years.

Initiatory Proceedings.

At a regular meeting of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War held at their hall on O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday evening, March 14th, 1895, Major Edwin A. Sherman offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War will celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the taking possession of California and Raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore John Drake Sloat of the United States Navy on July 7th, 1846, the celebration to be held at that place on Tuesday, July 7th, 1896, and that a Committee of Arrangements of Three be appointed by the President to carry this resolution into effect."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following named Comrades were appointed as the Committee of Arrangements: Major Edwin A. Sherman, Col. Joseph Stewart, and Col. Wellington C. Burnett, to which were also added *ex officio* President Major Sydney J. Loop and the Secretary, Capt. William L. Duncan. Subsequently, by reason of the continued absence of Comrade Wellington C. Burnett in the East, Comrade Charles Lange was appointed in his place.

In September, 1895, Major Edwin A. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at his own expense paid a visit to the City of Washington, to have a personal interview with Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and to secure, if possible, several vessels of war to aid in the Celebration at Monterey.

The hearty coöperation of the Secretary of War was promised and telegraphed through to the Secretary of the Association and read at the Annual Banquet on September 14th, 1895, the 48th Anniversary of the triumphant entry of Gen. Winfield Scott and the U. S. army into the City of Mexico.

The Sloat Monument Association of California, composed mainly of Veterans of the Mexican War and Pioneers also took the following action on February 8th, 1896:

"On motion, it was unanimously resolved that this Association unite in the Celebration by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, of the 50th Anniversary of the hoisting of the American flag at Monterey on the 7th of July next, and with such other organizations as may there be present on that occasion. And if there is time and opportunity, to make provision for the laying of the Corner Stone of the base of the Monument on July 7th, 1896, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of California as a part of the Ceremonies to commemorate the raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore John D. Sloat of the U. S. Navy on July 7th, 1846."

The Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association being represented by Vice-

Presidents Capt. Wm. L. Duncan, Col. Joseph Stewart, Secretary Major Edwin A. Sherman, Receiver Capt. Thomas G. Lambert and Rev. A. A. McAlister, U. S. N., the first three also being on the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

The delay in the passage of the bill in the U. S. Senate, making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the monument, being caused by the secret attack made by one George Edwards of the Bancroft History Company of San Francisco, upon the honored fame of Commodore Sloat by false representations and slander, had rendered it difficult to proceed with the preparations for holding the celebration, or for the laying of the corner stone of the elevated base of the monument. The passage of the bill by the Senate, however, gave encouragement to the Committees of Arrangements of the Mexican War and of the Sloat Monument Association.

Lieut. J. Reynolds Landis, U. S. A., (aide de camp to General James H. Forsyth, U. S. A.,) having been appointed to select the location for the site of the Sloat Monument, in company with Capt. Gillett of the U. S. Engineers, Major Edwin A. Sherman, Secretary, and Capt. Thos. G. Lambert, Receiver of the Sloat Monument Association, proceeded to the Military Reservation at Monterey, and immediately in front of the prolonged angle of Old Fort Mervine where an old iron gun is placed, and there on the axis of the hill overlooking the harbor and town of Monterey, located the site of the Sloat Monument.

This having been done, the Committee of Arrangements renewed its communications with the War and Navy Departments for the preparations for the Celebration, they having previously given encouragement thereto as follows:

[Letter sent by order of Brig. Gen. James A. Forsyth, Commanding Department of California.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, April 27th, 1896.

EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, Oakland, Cal.

SIR:—Referring to your communication of the 13th inst., addressed to the Department Commander, inviting him and command to attend the Semi-Centennial Celebration at Monterey, Cal., in commemoration of the American occupation of California and the raising of the American flag at that place, I am directed by the Department Commander to inform you that arrangements will be made for the presence at Monterey, on that occasion, of a light battery of artillery, which will be instructed to fire requisite salutes and take part in the ceremonies; that the necessary salutes will be fired on

July 7th from San Diego Barracks, Alcatraz Island and the Presidio of San Francisco; that from the last-named post a salute will also be fired on July 9th, in commemoration of the first hoisting of the American flag thereat; and that your invitation to all the officers of the command to attend the ceremonies at Monterey has been communicated to them, with the request that all such as desire and contemplate attendance on the occasion shall so signify to these headquarters a list of the same, which, when received, will be furnished to you.

Very respectfully,

O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

NOTE.—Two light batteries were furnished.

[Letter from Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy].

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
May 4th, 1896.

W. A. M. 9336.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, inviting me to attend the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the taking possession of California and the raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore John D. Sloat, of the U. S. Navy, and requesting that orders be sent from the Navy Department for the vessels now on the Pacific station, on the coast of California, to lend their aid in making the celebration a success. I have referred your request for the vessels to the commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, with the suggestion that he will direct one or more of the vessels under his command to assist at the celebration, provided the exigencies of the service will permit.

I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the celebration, and regret very much that my official duties will prevent me from accepting.

Very truly yours,

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

MR. EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, Oakland, California.

[Letter from Admiral Lester A. Beardslee].

U. S. Flag-ship PHILADELPHIA,
May 20th, 1896.

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Chairman of Committee, etc., 1212 Webster Street, Oakland, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Since my interview with you a few days ago at the Occidental Hotel, I have resolved to so modify my plans in regard to the movement of the flag-ship as to remove the then existing obstacle to her being in position to take part in the ceremonies proposed by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War to be held at Monterey on the 7th of July.

I therefore, with pleasure, accept the invitation conveyed in your note of the 8th inst., that I should act as one of the Chief Vice Presidents,—as the Chief Representative of the Navy, upon that day, and shall esteem it an honor so to do.

Should there be any point which at this date you would wish to discuss with me, I shall be at the Occidental Sunday, the 24th, up to 2 P. M. I can promise you troops and a band.

I am, yours truly,

L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N.

P. S.—Should a call on Sunday not be convenient, it is very seldom that I am not every day at the Occidental from 6 to 7:30 P. M., and I presume I shall be there at those hours for the week.

[Letter of acceptance from William P. Toler, Esq., who was midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and present at the first raising of the American Flag at Monterey, Cal., by Commodore Jones, U. S. N., in October, 1842, and lowered by him; and when Mr. Toler was aide-de-camp and Signal Officer under Commodore John D. Sloat, he was the one who actually hoisted the American flag on the Custom House at Monterey on July 7th, 1846.]

OAKLAND, May 22nd, 1896.

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Chairman Committee of Arrangements Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

DEAR SIR:—Please accept my thanks for your kind invitation to myself and family to attend the Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the taking possession of California and the hoisting of the American flag at Monterey, July 7th, 1846, by Commodore John D. Sloat of the U. S. Navy, to take place at Monterey on July 7th, 1896; and if my health at that time will permit me to be present, I shall take pleasure in renewing the act of hoisting the American flag at Monterey as requested.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. TOLER.

[Letter of John Drake Sloat, Jr., the grandson of the late Commodore John D. Sloat, U. S. N.]

WENTZVILLE, Mo., June 19th, 1896.

MAJOR E. A. SHERMAN, Chairman Committee, etc., 1212 Webster Street, Oakland, Cal.

MY DEAR MAJOR:—I wish to acknowledge your favor of the 7th inst., which contained your kind invitation to read the original proclamation of grandfather's at Monterey on the eventful day of the coming celebration. Indeed, were it possible for me to do so, I would consider it a high honor; but alas, ill health of the past two years and business reverses will compel me to forego participation in this event.

Cousin Bayard must again do the honors on this occasion as in 1886, and I shall look on from a distance. Again let me thank you for the invitation, which I prize very highly, and which I will shortly have framed. If convenient I would be very much pleased to have your photo with your signature thereon to go with it. I trust I may some day have the opportunity to grasp the hand of the gentleman who has so nobly defended the name of my grandfather, and in person thank you for the great service done.

With kindest regards, I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

JNO. DRAKE SLOAT.

NOTE.—His cousin, the oldest grandson of Commodore Sloat, Lieut. James Bayard Whittemore, who had been previously invited but waived in favor of his cousin, John D. Sloat, Jr., was then invited to again read the Proclamation as he did before on July 7th, 1886, which invitation was accepted, and he performed the duty.

Letter of Acceptance of Rev. A. A. McAlister, Chaplain U. S. N.]

MARE ISLAND, March 26th, 1896.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War for the kind invitation to act as the Chaplain at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore Sloat of the U. S. Navy.

I highly appreciate the honor which you confer on me, and shall be happy to accept the invitation.

Yours respectfully,

A. A. MCALISTER, Chaplain, U. S. N.

To Messrs. E. A. Sherman, Joseph Stewart, W. C. Burnett, Committee of Arrangements.

[Letter of Acceptance of Rev. John H. Macomber, Chaplain U. S. A.]

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., June 16th, 1896.

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Oakland, Cal.

DEAR MAJOR:—Yours received, and contents noted. In reply, permit me to say it will give me great pleasure to accept the honor of serving in the position of one of the Chaplains at Monterey July 7th. I know of nothing now that would prevent me from being present on that historic occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HARMON MACOMBER,
Captain and Post Chaplain U. S. A.

NOTE.—At the last moment he found that he could not be present and sent his regrets, and his place was supplied by Rev. O. E. Edmonson, U. S. N., Chaplain of the Philadelphia.

[Letter from Mrs. Eliza Pittsinger, the Pioneer Poetess of California. She composed and delivered the Poem at the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary at Monterey, July 5th, 1886.]

224 Green St., S. F., May 25, 1896.

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Chairman Com. of Arrangements Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, No. 1212 Webster St., Oakland, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor, inviting me to become your poet on the occasion of the forthcoming Semi-Centennial Celebration of raising the first American flag in California by Commodore Sloat is received, and in answer, let me assure you it will give me great pleasure to comply with your request. I appreciate the honor, and will be on the classic ground of old Monterey on the 7th of July next, to carry out my own distinctive part of the programme.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

NOTE.—This lady, though not in affluent circumstances, but one of the early pioneer ladies of California, not only composed the poem for that occasion without charge, but insisted on paying her own fare and expenses to Monterey and return, and did so.

[Letter from Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont.]

LOS ANGELES, June 13, 1896.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have to thank you and, through you, the Committee who invite me to be part in your interesting and historical honoring of the raising of our flag in Monterey in 1846. If I went anywhere, I would certainly have deep interest in being present, and it would greatly please me to meet those who served with General Fremont at that time. But I, too, belong only in memory to what was a great day,—truly "the birth of an empire."

In sending my regrets, let me add my full sympathy in your Celebration and best wishes for the day.

Sincerely yours,

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

To EDWIN A. SHERMAN, ESQ., Chairman Com. Associated Veterans Mexican War.

[Letter of Hon. Edward M. Preston, Grand Master of Masons of California in reply to letter of invitation and anticipation of the passing of the Bill.]

GRAND LODGE OF F. & A. M. OF CALIFORNIA,
Office of the Grand Master of Masons,

NEVADA CITY, May 22nd, 1896.

MAJOR E. A. SHERMAN, Secretary, Sloat Monument Association, Oakland.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—Your esteemed favor of the 17th inst., with enclosures relative to the proposed Celebration on July 7th, is at hand.

I sincerely trust that Congress will grant the appropriation for the monument, in which case should it be desired by those in authority, I will convene the Grand Lodge for the purpose of conducting the ceremonies of laying of the corner-stone of the proposed monument to Commodore Sloat. I beg to assure you that I shall highly appreciate the honor of participating in the ceremonies on that memorable occasion.

Awaiting your further instructions, I remain, fraternally yours,

E. M. PRESTON, Grand Master.

[Letter from the same of June 26th, 1896, from Nevada City.]

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Oakland.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—Your esteemed favor of June 23rd relative to exercises at Monterey reached me to-day.

I am under obligations to you for giving me this timely information, and beg to assure you that, should the Grand Lodge be called upon to participate in the ceremonies, we will endeavor to accommodate our arrangements to the convenience of the Committee of Arrangements.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. PRESTON, Grand Master.

[Letter from the same. Permission having at last been granted by the Secretary of War to lay the Corner-stone.]

NEVADA CITY, CAL., June 30, 1896.

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Secretary Sloat Monument Association, Oakland.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—I am in receipt of your telegram and letter of yesterday, and highly appreciate the honor which has been conferred on the Grand Lodge in the invitation to conduct the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the monument.

Allow me to thank you personally for the badge of honorary membership in your Association which I received at your hands. It is an honor which I prize very highly.

I beg to inform you that I have issued the order convening the Grand Lodge at Monterey at 9:30 A. M. on the 7th proximo.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. PRESTON, Grand Master.

Hundreds of other letters were received in reply to invitations sent to the most distinguished officers of the United States Government, the Vice-President, senators, representatives, military and naval officers, and officers of the State, county and municipal governments of California, distinguished citizens, etc., sufficient to fill a good-sized book, all breathing the spirit of the purest patriotism, expressed in eloquent language and appreciating the honor conferred and praising and encouraging the noble object of the undertaking. Pioneer societies and other organizations were duly invited and their acceptances received with thanks and placed on file.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company manifested a most considerate and liberal spirit by reducing fares at half rates, going and returning from all parts of the State, and transporting the corner-stone of the monument from the quarries at Rocklin, Placer county, free of charge,—it weighing four tons,—which favor is gratefully acknowledged; two-thirds of the value of the stone being donated by the Rocklin Granite Company, to whom our thanks are due.

The sum of \$3,693.15 was contributed by the people of the State, of which the sum of \$2,063 was contributed by Monterey town, county and vicinity, and \$1,635 by contributors of San Francisco, all of which was placed in the hands of the local committee at Monterey which disbursed the same. Of this amount but \$150 was appropriated towards the laying of the concrete and other expenses in laying the corner-stone of the monument, and including that and all other expenses connected with the celebration on the 7th of July did not exceed ten per cent. of the amount contributed; the ninety and odd per cent. being expended by that Committee for a *fiesta* or festivities on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, in which the Veterans of the Mexican War had no interest and were not present to participate in. Consequently as those matters were but side shows and of a standard not comporting with the dignity of a national patriotic celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of one of the grandest historic events in the

history of the American Republic, the Committee of Publication deem it proper to make no further reference to those matters whatever.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War deeming it to be proper that the event of the raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma on the 14th of June, 1846, as a matter of co-incidental history should be commemorated also on its 50th anniversary, three weeks preceding that at Monterey, correspondence was had with some of the survivors of the Bear Flag party, some of whom with others who served under Fremont, and the citizens of Sonoma, Napa and Lake counties, and a fine celebration was held at Sonoma on Saturday, June 13th, 1896, an account of which is herein contained.

The 50th anniversary of the raising of the American flag at San Francisco and the Presidio on July 9th, 1846, by Capt. J. B. Montgomery, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth by orders of Commodore Sloat, the Committee of Arrangements deemed ought not to pass unnoticed; but the Veterans of the Mexican War could not take charge of the celebration at Monterey and that at San Francisco at the same time. Accordingly the Exempt Fire Company of San Francisco was invited to take charge of the latter celebration, and it did so in the most creditable manner, for which they deserve the hearty thanks and gratitude of every patriotic citizen—a full account of which is made a part of this report.

For further description reference is made to the following account given.

JAMES LAYTON,
JOSEPH STEWART,
CHARLES LANGE,
Committee on Publication.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

On July 7th, A. D. 1846, Commodore Sloat, U. S. N., in the name of the United States of America, raised the flag of our Union at Monterey, Cal., and occupied the territory under claim of the National Government.

July 7th, A. D. 1896, marks the semi-centennial anniversary of this most important event in the history of our State, and should be set apart as a day of rejoicing by our people.

Now, therefore, I, James H. Budd, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of said State, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1896, a holiday.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of this State to be hereunto affixed, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD, Governor.
L. H. BROWN, Secretary of State.



William Maxwell Wood
Fleet Surgeon Pacific Squadron

WILLIAM MAXWELL WOOD, U. S. N.

Fleet Surgeon Pacific Squadron, 1846.

Surgeon General U. S. Navy, 1860.

This officer voluntarily undertook the perilous risk to enter Mexico and cross that country to learn the condition of affairs, and at Guadalajara first and afterwards at the City of Mexico, learned that war had actually commenced between the two countries; and, but for the daring courage of this gallant officer, whose skill and adroitness in sending the information to Commodore Sloat at Mazatlan, California would have been lost to the American Union; and instead of being one of the United States, would now be a British province.

Says Commodore SLOAT in his letter from New York, 20th March, 1855: "The information you furnished me at Mazatlan from Guadalajara, (at the risk of your life,) was the only reliable information I received of that event, and which induced me to proceed immediately to California, and upon my own responsibility to take possession of that country, which I did on the 7th of July, 1846."

Says Dr. Wood in his account of the intelligence he learned at the City of Mexico. "All this information I again sent to the Commanding Officer of the Pacific Squadron, signing my letter by an easily understood hieroglyphic, and sending it through the Mexican mail under cover to the subject of a neutral power."

NOTE.—It was this last positive information sent by the way of Guadalajara, that warranted Commodore Sloat to act. EDWIN A. SHERMAN.



WILLIAM P. TOLER, ESQ.,

OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Who was a Midshipman and Staff Officer, first under Commodore AP. CATESBY JONES, of the U. S. Navy, in 1844, and the Secretary and Signal Officer on the staff of Commodore JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, who wrote the proclamation to the People of California, issued by Commodore Sloat, and who was actually the very man who first raised the American Flag over the Custom House at Monterey, California, on July 7th, 1846, and fifty years afterwards again hoisted it on July 7th, 1896, amid the plaudits of several thousands of people, and the salutes of the American vessels of war, the Flagship "Philadelphia," and the Monitor "Monadnock," of Admiral Lester A. Beardslee's Squadron.—EDWIN A. SHERMAN.

Part I.

The Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma, California, June 14, 1846.

THE Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, having invited the people of Sonoma to take the necessary steps for the celebration of this event three weeks prior to the raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore Sloat, the invitation was promptly accepted.

The following prominent citizens of Sonoma formed the Executive and Sub-Committees:

Executive Committee — Fred. T. Duhring, Chairman; Robert P. Hill, Robert Hall, George O. Campbell, Daniel D. Davisson, George Breitenbach, Executive Secretary, and Benj. Weed, Secretary of Sub-Committees.

The Chairmen of Sub-Committees were as follows: Finance, Hon. Robert Howe; Newspaper Correspondence and Press Invitations, N. H. Granice; Decorations, G. N. Holtz; Transportation, Daniel D. Davisson; Grounds, G. S. Harris; Reception, Henry Seipp; Donations, Henry Hartin; Parade, J. E. Poppe; Reception of Ladies, Mrs. J. P. Weems.

The success of the celebration at Sonoma was greatly due to the efforts especially of Mr. Daniel D. Davisson and Mr. Fred T. Duhring.

The following account taken from the *Examiner, Call, Chronicle* and other newspapers of the following day, together with what is herein given by Major Edwin A. Sherman, he having been invited to serve as Grand Marshal of the occasion. It is proper to state that the Hon. William M. Boggs, of Napa, was elected and served as Councilman, and Major Edwin A. Sherman, was elected and served as the first Clerk of the town of Sonoma when the late Gen. M. G. Vallejo was Mayor, and they two are now the only survivors of the first city government of Sonoma in 1851.

SONOMA, June 13th.—Brave men and fair women joined to-day in a mighty cheer as the original Bear Flag was run up to the peak of the same flagpole that bore it just fifty years ago, when it heralded the bloodless victory that divorced California from Mexican dominion and wedded her to the best of all the nations on which the sun shines. An enthusiasm worthy of the occasion marked the throngs that assembled here to-day to honor the little band of American patriots that rode into the hamlet of Sonoma at daybreak of June 14, 1846, made a prisoner of General Vallejo and flung to the breeze the emblem of the new republic.

From early morning every avenue which gives the town communication with the outside world was thronged with those who would attend the anniversary exercises that were to begin at 11 o'clock. Excursion trains from the

metropolis brought a large delegation of pioneers, several officers of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and five hundred or more Native Sons and Native Daughters. From Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Napa and other near-by towns came hundred of excursionists to swell the crowd. Never before in the history of the town had so many people assembled at one time, because, perhaps, there has never before been so great a source of attraction.

The entertainment provided the great assemblage, as well as the ceremonies of the day, were worthy the occasion. The beginning of the day was marked by the firing of anvils, the sharp reverberations awakening echoes along the inclosing hills and giving notice to rustic and townsman that the time for the much-talked-of celebration was at hand. At intervals throughout the day the firing was continued, accentuating the cheers of the multitude around the speakers' stand and adding to the demonstration the essential element so dear to the American heart. Everything was as it should be, and the prepared programme was carried out without a break of any kind.

As the delegations arrived from San Francisco and other points they were met at the railway depot by a committee of citizens and there formed into a procession (by Major Edwin A. Sherman, a former citizen of this place of forty-six years ago and the first City Clerk in 1851 under Gen. M. G. Vallejo as Mayor.)

The procession marched through the principal streets and around the plaza to the corner where a stand for the accommodation of the speakers had been erected beside the sturdy flagpole that has withstood successfully the destroying element for more than half a century. There, when all had assembled, Frederick T. Duhring, one of Sonoma's prominent citizens, introduced Mayor Henry Seipp, who delivered an address of welcome. Mayor Seipp said:

Mr. President and Citizens of California:—On behalf of the people of this valley and city I welcome you to our hospitality. Though the boundaries of our corporation are not extensive, and the possibilities of our wealth and population are not many, we feel high pride in the part this valley has taken in the growth of the State.

It was here the first step was made that brought this region under the Stars and Stripes. It is here, after a lapse of fifty years, we meet under that banner to pay homage to the spirit of adventure which has since the earliest time been the genius of our development. From

the vantage point of these fifty years we may review the events of our growth.

The June of 1846 smiled upon an almost virgin soil. Communication with civilization was irregular and infrequent. The natives were vastly in the majority, and the conditions of progress were wanting. Now the peaceful homes of our people are seen on every hand. The fruitful soil bears rich burdens of plenty. The occurrences of yesterday are the subjects of our conversation to-day. The Indian is a thing of the past.

So great have been the changes that it is with difficulty we comprehend the gigantic strides with which the present has been reached. The first signal of the grand march of progress was by the patriots of our high destiny unfurled from yonder. They could not see the present, but, urged on by supreme confidence in the goddess of our fortunes, they placed an empire at her feet. Swiftly dormant energies quickened and the wild became tame. The institution of liberty and law soon found foothold and the hopes that were the realization of to-day.

So it is well we remember our birth into the republic of liberty and pay tribute to the spirit that plunged into the vast wilderness of the West and builded this empire of the Pacific. We bid you welcome. The freedom of the city is yours. May your sojourn in our midst long be pleasantly remembered. Honor to the Bear Flag! Hail to you all!

Henry C. Gesford, president of the day, followed the Mayor, prefacing his remarks by saying that his duties were not those of an orator, though he could not refrain from giving brief expression to a few of the thoughts called into life by the occasion that brought his hearers together. Continuing, he said:

History is a record of man's achievements and their results, and it is the pride of every Californian that to the early pioneers is traced the first beatings of the great heart of this commonwealth, and that in the magnificence of the California of to-day we see the proud results of the victories of these vanguards of our Statehood. We honor ourselves in paying homage to the memory of these men, most of whom now sleep beneath the oaks of these valleys. We have with us on this occasion survivors of that heroic band who will now raise aloft the rude banner which, born in revolution, hallowed by age and endeared by time, is an inspiration to every man who cherishes the history of this great State and reveres the memory of those heroes of '46.

As the speaker closed, two of these survivors of the Bear Flag party, B. F. Dewell and Henry Beeson—the others, Harvey Porterfield, of Napa county, and Thomas Knight, of San Francisco, were absent—attached the tattered old flag to the suspended halcyards and slowly hoisted the symbol to the top of the staff. The act was greeted by continued cheering.

Following this ceremony came the reading of a historical essay by Robert A. Thompson, of Santa Rosa. He dwelt at length on the achievements of the men who proclaimed the California republic.

"Of that gallant band of thirty-three that captured Sonoma," he said, "only four are now known to be living, and two of them are with us to-day. The rest have passed away, but if ever the spirit of the departed returns to the most potent scenes of its earthly activity, then, though all unseen, the spirits of those brave men are in our midst to-day. But I see in the future a monument to their memory. It stands upon this plaza, a late but deserved tribute to their valor. The typical grizzly guards its base; upon the polished surface of its four-square shaft are emblazoned the names of the Bear Flag men, and it is crowned with a statue of their beloved California."

Merton C. Allen, orator of the day, paid a brilliant tribute to the memory of those who were first in the struggle to relieve California from Mexican dominion. He said:

"Nearly nineteen centuries ago a new star arose in the far East. It was a star of hope that guided the shepherds, who watched their flocks by night, to a humble manger where lay the Christ-child at Bethlehem. The light of that wondrous star has come down through the centuries. It illumines the pages of history, and now, as in days of long ago, points the way to Him all people know as the Savior of mankind.

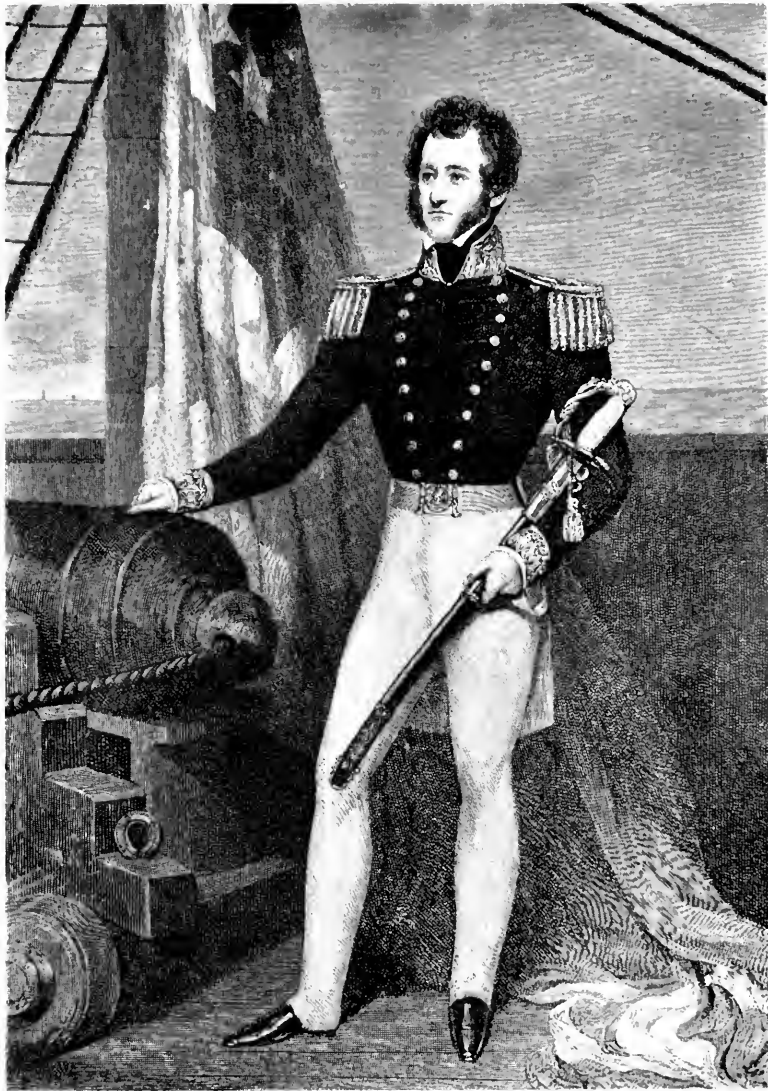
Standing on this platform, under the influence of a thousand memories which are called to mind by the day and the occasion, another star confronts me. It is the lone star of the California republic. I see it emblazoned on that historic Bear Flag which floats so proudly over our heads. In every line and fold of that old banner I read a lesson that should be dear to every Californian heart. To me the lone star is a source of inspiration. It renders a little more dear the knowledge of my nativity, and reminds me that as the star of Bethlehem guided men in olden times to the birthplace of Christ, so did the star which first flashed into view on that old flag inspire the men of another day to a deed of heroic valor, to which we owe the fact that to-day this great territory of California is a part of the United States."

The speaker reviewed the history of the Bear Flag movement, defended the motives of those who participated, resented the unjust criticisms of prejudiced historians, and added:

"Be history written as it may, the Bear Flag has a permanent place in the affections of that growing body of young men who call themselves the Native Sons of the Golden West. They love the banner of 1846 for the principle of American independence which it typifies, and as long as the Order lives, the men who helped to raise the banner of the bear and star are assured an honored place in the sacred album of memory.

The Bear Flag stands for home and native land. It became all the more dear to California hearts on that memorable 9th of September, 1850, when the lone star of self became merged in the constellation of national unity, and California was proclaimed the thirty-first State in the American Confederation."

The speaker paid a high tribute to the patri-



COMMODORE ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, U. S. N.

(From a painting on ivory, owned by his son, Hon. John P. Stockton.)

The successor in command of Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT, U. S. N., who in his Official Report said:

"On the 23rd (of July) my health being such as to prevent my attending to so much and such laborious duties, I directed Commodore Stockton to assume the command of the forces and operations on shore; and on the 20th, having determined to return to the United States, via Panama, I hoisted my broad pennant on the *Levant* and sailed for Mazatlan and Panama, leaving the remainder of the squadron under his command, etc." — R. A. S.



JOHN C. FREMONT.

"THE PATHFINDER."

(Copy from a picture loaned by his widow, MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.)

Captain U. S. Army, commanding Exploring Expedition, 1845-46.

Colonel U. S. Army, commanding Battalion in California, 1846-47.

First U. S. Senator from California in 1850-51-52.

First Presidential Candidate of the Republican Party in 1856.

Major-General U. S. Volunteers in the War for the Preservation of the Union in 1861-65.

[Extract from Commodore SLOAT'S Report]

"On his arrival there (Mission of San Juan) Mr. Fauntleroy found that the place had been taken possession of an hour or two previous by Captain Fremont, with whom he returned to Monterey on the 19th." (July, 1846.)

"At the time of my leaving Monterey, the United States were in quiet possession of all 'Alta California' north of Santa Barbara."

"The Cyane sailed for San Diego on the 26th. to carry down Captain Fremont with about 150 riflemen (Americans), to take possession there, and to cut off General Castro's retreat to Lower California or Mexico."—F. A. S.

otic spirit of Californians and congratulated his audience upon the wonderful growth and advancement of the State since the days of the Bear Flag, and concluded in these words :

"No words could enlarge a fame that is destined to endure as long as history. Sufficient be it that in passing I raise in honor of the departed pioneer a simple shaft of kindly thought. About the column I entwine the two historic flags which his hand helped to raise for the good of mankind. May the tears of angels water the flowers of tender memory which grow about him, and the breezes of heaven chant a requiem over his grave."

Major Sherman being called upon, spoke briefly but eloquently of the history of the men of the old town of Sonoma, paying a just tribute to the memory of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, who was in favor of California becoming a part of the American republic and opposed to its being made British territory by being sold by the Central Government of Mexico to pay the English debt. Here in Sonoma was where the Headquarters of the Pacific Division of the U. S. army in 1850-1-2-3 were located, with Gen. Persifor F. Smith in command, with his staff, composed of Lieut.-Col., afterwards Gen. Joseph Hooker, who was then Assistant Adjutant General, Major Hiram Leonard, Paymaster, Major Phil. Kearney, also afterwards General, the first at the head of his command to enter the City of Mexico before its surrender, and to lose his arm at the Gate of Belen. Here also was Lieut. George Stoneman, afterwards General, and later to become the Governor of California. Also Lieut. George H. Derby, of the Engineer Corps, who was the prince of wags, known as "John Phoenix" and "Squibob," whose name and fame is known throughout the breadth and length of the Pacific Coast and wherever the army button is worn.

Here was where the pretty Missouri girls lived who had recovered from the alkali of the plains, whose cheeks were like roses, their eyes shining with the blue depths of heaven, and whose ruby lips were wet with nectar and honey-dew upon which the humming-birds delighted to feed, as well as other birds without any feathers, though the down might be growing that would develop into hirsute appendages.

But the girls of those days were now grandmothers, were now too old to kiss, and he would have to look to the younger generation for the ancient refreshment of Platonic love upon the lips while "Fond memory brings the light of other days around him."

He returned his thanks for the kind remembrance and the honor conferred upon him in inviting him to come from his home in Oakland to act as Grand Marshal upon this historic occasion, which was an honor indeed unexpected and most gratefully appreciated.

His remarks were received with hearty applause.

At the close of the speech-making every one so disposed repaired to the tables built under the trees of the plaza, and all were there served with barbecued meats from smoking pits where the fires have been going since Friday morning.

THE REVOLT AT SONOMA.

Love of Liberty Moved the Men of '46 to Cut Adrift From Mexico.

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

Let those who will, allege that the raising of the Bear Flag was a precipitate act, the sentiment of these lines of Addison is all the justification that need be offered, if indeed any be required. The men of '46 raised the symbol in the cause of liberty.

The raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma just fifty years ago—June 14, 1846—precipitated unquestionably the entry of California into the Union. The time was ripe. A strong, firm hand was needed to blaze out the path of a more enlightened civilization. Mexico, so deeply engaged with her own affairs, had neither time nor interest sufficient to pay heed to the requirements of her department—California. The civil and military authorities here were continually at swords' points, and as a result crime stalked unchecked; justice, unknown as a reality, was a name only; education was neglected, and there was a well-grounded belief that the Mexican authorities intended, sooner or later, to expel the foreign settlers from their adopted homes. It but required some such suggestion as that made by the heroes of Sonoma to center attention on the path to relief. The rest came naturally.

Early in January of 1846 Captain John C. Fremont, of the United States Army, in command of an exploring expedition, entered California via the Truckee route and encamped in the vicinity of what became Kern and Fresno counties. He spent some time in camp, then went to Sutter's Fort, subsequently visiting both San Jose and Monterey. At the latter place he had a conference with Thomas O. Larkin, who was the Consular representative, as well as the confidential agent of the United States Government in California.

Commandante José Castro, who, with Pio Pico, the Governor, divided Mexican authority in California, could not fail to learn that Fremont was at Monterey and had left a body of armed "explorers" at Sutter's Fort. He demanded from Consul Larkin an explanation of the visit. Castro was informed that the object of the "pathfinder" was to survey a practical overland route to the Pacific. It was also stated that Fremont and his party were going north to Oregon.

The Captain and his men did not at once take up the trail northward, but marched south via Santa Teresa, over the Santa Cruz mountains and via Los Gatos to Santa Cruz, and then inland to the Salinas valley. This took place immediately after the conference with Consul Larkin, and José Castro joined Prefect Manuel Castro in a demand that Fremont withdraw at once. The Captain declined absolutely, intrenched himself on Gabilan Peak and for the second time the Stars and Stripes were hoisted by an American soldier in California. This was on March 6, 1846.

Castro mustered a couple of hundred men

with the idea of dislodging the Americans, but thought better of it and gave up the plan. Fremont leisurely withdrew from his peak and marched north.

Another representative of the United States Government then put in an appearance—Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, of the United States Marine Corps. He was sent to coöperate with Larkin and Fremont in the peaceful annexation of California.

Gillespie went after Fremont with letters from the Government as well as from Larkin, reaching Lassen's rancho on May 24th. Even Hubert Bancroft in his ingenious description of the career of Fremont in these days admits that the policy of the United States was clearly made manifest to Larkin, Fremont and Gillespie, and that the policy was to seize California in the event of war with Mexico.

To the rumors that were current in the northern part of the State at that time, as a result of the clash between Fremont and Castro, were added stories, more or less founded on fact, of threatening proclamations issued by General Castro against Americans. So it happened that when a report reached Fremont's camp that Castro was gathering an army to drive the foreign settlers from the country, a small and courageous body of men under Ezekiel Merritt set forth from Fremont's camp determined to check any advance or perish in the attempt. On Sunday, June 14, 1846, with a following of perhaps thirty-three men, Merritt marched to Sonoma, quietly took possession and hoisted over the city the standard of the California Republic; known ever since to history as the Bear Flag.

The act may have been precipitate, but there was every incentive for the men to strike for their homes and inaugurate what they hoped would be a better state of affairs.

The men who raised the Bear Flag at Sonoma were Ezekiel Merritt, William B. Ide, John Grigsby, Robert Temple, Henry Beeson, H. L. Ford, William Todd, William Fallon, William Knight, William Hargrave, Samuel Kelsey, G. P. Swift, Samuel Gibson, W. W. Scott, Thomas Cowie, William B. Elliott, Thomas Knight, Horace Sanders, Henry Booker, David Hudson, John Sears, J. H. Kelley, C. C. Griffith, Harvey Porterfield, John Scott, Ira Stebbins, Marion Wise, Ferguson, Peter Storm, Patrick McChristian, Bartlett Vines, John Gibbs, George W. Williams, Andrew Kelsey, Benjamin Kelsey and Benjamin Dewell.

Of this party there are but four survivors—Harvey Porterfield, Benjamin Dewell, Henry Beeson and Thomas Knight.

Mr. Dewell answered a few days ago the questions propounded by Bancroft, to-wit: "Who furnished the cotton? Who the flannel? Whence came the red paint? Was the cloth new or old? Had the flannel graced the undergarment of a fair and patriotic lady, or had it filled a humble station as a part of a man's red shirt?"

Mr. Dewell's answers describe the flag graphically.

"The pioneer does not remember who furnished the cotton, but cotton was plentiful.

Red flannel was very scarce, however. Mrs. J. Grigsby and Mrs. W. B. Elliott furnished the red flannel. The latter supplied all she could from a petticoat, and then from the leathern-shirted through a committee of one was chosen to call upon Mrs. Grigsby for the remainder." It happened that the lady was in the act of cutting up red flannel for an expected baby Grigsby. She yielded, however, to the exigency of the hour and denied herself and her unborn babe that the flag might be completed.

"The flag was made," said Dewell a few days ago, "in the front room of the barracks, just at the left of the door, and most of the sewing was done by myself. 'Bill' Todd painted the bear and star with black ink. The colors—red, white and blue—were used because they were the colors of the United States flag. The bear was selected as representing the strongest animal found in that section of the country. The language of the flag was: 'A bear stands his ground always, and as long as the stars shine we stand for the cause.'"

Mrs. Dewell, who was a daughter of the petticoat-sacrificing Mrs. Elliott, remembers the flag well. She says it consisted of nine or ten stripes alternating in white, red and blue, with a blue square in the upper corner next the staff, a black star on the first white stripe, and a black bear on the second white stripe. Underneath the bear were the words, "California Republic." The bear and lettering were in ink. Thomas Cowie helped Dewell in the sewing, as they were both saddlers by trade. The result of their labors may not have been a work of art, but it stood for the grandest sentiment which can inspire men to noble thoughts and deeds; it stood for liberty.

With the hoisting of the flag an accomplished fact it was but natural that these men should desire to be known as something else than a mere party of filibusters, and so they supplemented the declaration which the Bear Flag itself made with a proclamation. This pronouncement was written by Ide himself and bore the date June 15, 1846. The original is in the possession of the Society of California Pioneers, and its text is as follows:

A PROCLAMATION TO ALL PERSONS, CITIZENS OF SONOMA AND COUNTRY AROUND REQUESTING THEM TO REMAIN AT PEACE AND TO FOLLOW THEIR RIGHTFUL OCCUPATION WITHOUT FEAR OF MOLESTATION.

The commander-in-chief of the troops assembled at the fort of Sonoma gives his inviolable pledge to all persons in California not found under arms that they shall not be disturbed in their persons, their property or their social relations one to another by men under his command. He also solemnly declares his object to be, first, to defend himself and his brave companions in arms who were invited to this country by a promise of land on which to settle themselves and families; who were also promised a Republican government; who, when having arrived in California were denied even the privilege of buying or renting land of their friends; who instead of being allowed to participate in or being protected by a Republi-



GENERAL MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO.

THE FIRST MAYOR OF SONOMA IN 1851-52-53.

Member of the First Constitutional Convention of California, in September, 1849.

State Senator of the First Legislature of California, in 1850.

A true patriot and gentleman, and a public spirited and progressive man. His death was a great loss to the people of his native State of California, and his birthday will always be celebrated on the Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag in California. A joyful coincidence.



HON. WILLIAM M. BOGGS,
OF NAPA, CAL.

The First Councilman of Sonoma, Cal., 1851-52-53.

A Veteran of the Mexican War, serving in California in 1846-47.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association. Was present at Sonoma at the Celebration, held June 14th, 1896.



MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.

The First Clerk of Sonoma, Cal., 1851-52-53.

Veteran of the Mexican War.

Served as Grand Marshal (by invitation) at the Celebration at Sonoma, June 14th, 1896.

Secretary of the Sloat Monument Association.



MR. BENJAMIN F. DEUELL AND MR. HENRY BEESON,

Two of the Survivors of the Bear Flag Party Revolution, who raised the Bear Flag at Sonoma, California, June 14th, 1846, and who raised it again at the Celebration held Fifty years afterwards, on June 14th, 1896.



HON. H. C. GESFORD,
OF NAPA, CAL.

Grand President of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and President of the Day at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma, California, June 14th, 1896.

can government, were oppressed by a military despotism; who were even threatened by proclamation from the chief officer of the aforesaid despotism with extermination if they would not depart out of the country, leaving all their property, their arms and beasts of burden; and thus deprived of the means of flight or defense, we were to be driven through the deserts, inhabited by hostile Indians, to certain death. To overthrow a government which has seized the missions for its individual aggrandizement, which has ruined and shamefully oppressed the laboring people of California by their enormous exactions on goods imported into the county, is the determined purpose of the brave men who are associated under his command.

He also solemnly declares his object in the second place to be to invite all peaceable and good citizens of California, who are friendly to the maintenance of good order and equal rights, and I do hereby invite them to repair to my camp at Sonoma without delay to assist us in establishing and maintaining a Republican Government which shall secure to all civil and religious liberty; which shall encourage industry, virtue and literature; which shall leave unshackled by fetters, commerce, manufactures and mechanism.

He further declares that he relies upon the rectitude of our intentions, the favor of heaven and the bravery of those who are bound to and associated with him by the principle of self-preservation, by the love of truth and by the hatred of tyranny—for his hopes of success.

He further declares that he believes that a government, to be prosperous and happyfying in its tendencies, must originate with its people who are friendly to its existence; that its citizens are its guardians; its officers are its servants and its glory their reward.

WILLIAM B. IDE, Commander.

Headquarters Sonoma, June 15, 1846.

This narrative of the stand-taking by brave men may be closed with a quotation from one of their number, Robert Semple:

A single man cried out, "Let us divide the spoils," but one universal, dark, indignant frown made him shrink from the presence of honest men, and from that time forward no man dared to hint anything like violating the sanctity of a private house, or touching private property. Their children in generations yet to come will look back with pleasure upon the commencement of a revolution carried on by their fathers upon principles high and holy as the laws of eternal justice.

Thus the celebration of the raising of the Bear Flag at Sonoma on June 14th, 1846, was brought to a happy close, the fitting prelude to the celebration of a greater event but far less perilous to the participants in the raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore John D. Sloat, on the 7th of July, 1846, a little more than three weeks afterwards.

In speaking of this affair of the Bear Flag Revolution and the proclaiming of the Republic of California, they had only repeated what General M. G. Vallejo had himself done at

Monterey in November, 1838, in declaring California independent of Mexico, and was made Commandante General of the Republic of California. This distinguished, able and patriotic gentleman, soldier and statesman and lover of California, his native soil, had the remarkable career of having lived under no less than five separate and distinct national flags and without leaving his native State. He was born under the flag of Spain; became a soldier, general and statesman under the flag of Mexico; raised his own standard of the California Republic at Monterey in 1838; was captured and made prisoner under the Bear Flag and paroled; and lastly by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo became a citizen of the United States without having to be naturalized. He helped to frame the first Constitution of California, served in its first Legislature and helped to name the twenty-seven counties into which the State of California was first divided. He gave the name to the city of Vallejo, at one time the State Capital, and the name of his wife to Benicia. He was the first Mayor of Sonoma, of which the writer was the first City Clerk, and a more liberal, kind-hearted, patriotic and public spirited man according to his situation and environment never lived. Hospitable to the extreme, polite and urbane, and broad-minded, he permitted his daughters to marry American, Hungarian as well as Mexican gentlemen, and thus turn the streams of his own blood into the channels of the nationalities of the world. It was the misfortunes of civil war, made necessary by the perilous exigencies of the times, when self-preservation, the first law of nature, came into force, which made him a prisoner of war; when, if he himself had been in supreme command in California, the Bear Flag Revolution would not have occurred, and three weeks after the Bear Flag was hoisted, he would have gracefully surrendered California to the demands of Commodore Sloat, in accordance with his previously expressed convictions in regard to his choice, preferring to be a free sovereign American citizen under a republican form of government rather than to be the subject of any European monarchical power.

Having served in an official capacity under him as City Clerk of Sonoma when he was Mayor of that place nearly half a century ago, and having enjoyed his confidence as a trusted friend, socially and otherwise, I deem it but just to pay this tribute to his worth and memory, which will be endorsed by many an American pioneer who had the pleasure of his gentlemanly intercourse and acquaintance.

EDWIN A. SHERMAN.

[Copy of letter received.]

SONOMA, CAL., June 15th, 1896.

MAJOR E. A. SHERMAN.

MY DEAR SIR:—On behalf of the Executive Committee, I wish to thank you for your services as Marshal of the parade. We look upon your speech at the foot of the flagpole as one of the events of the day. Your obedient servant,

BENJ. WEED,
Sec. Ex. Committee.

Part 2.

The Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Sloat Monument by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, at Monterey, July 7th, 1896.

ON account of the limited time for carrying out the entire programme of the day, and as a large portion of the organizations could not arrive by the trains until noon, the Sloat Monument Association deemed it best that the corner-stone should be laid at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of July 7th, 1896, and the arrangements were made accordingly.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California assembled in the Hall of Monterey Lodge No. 217, F. & A. M., where it was opened in AMPLE FORM with the following officers:

M. W. Edward Myers Preston, Grand Master.

R. W. William Thomas Lucas, Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. Thomas Grafton Lambert as Senior Grand Warden.

R. W. Frank Marion Angellotti, Junior Grand Warden.

V. W. Edward Coleman, Grand Treasurer.

V. W. George Johnson, Grand Secretary.

V. R. Jacob Voorsanger, Grand Orator.

W. Edward Swift West, Grand Marshal.

W. Henry Jameson Burns as Grand Standard Bearer.

W. Henry Calcutt Keyes, Grand Sword Bearer.

W. Jerome Bonaparte Richardson, Grand Bible Bearer.

W. William Monroe Petrie, Senior Grand Deacon.

W. William Frank Pierce as Junior Grand Deacon.

W. John Randolph Patrick as Senior Grand Steward.

W. H. C. Levy as Grand Pursuivant.

W. Samuel David Mayer, Grand Organist.

W. William James Towle as Grand Tiler.

The Grand Lodge assembled with the Officers and Members of Monterey Lodge, No. 217, F. & A. M. as follows:

W. Thomas Grafton Lambert, Master.

William Kay, Senior Warden.

Will Jacks, Junior Warden.

James Bowman Snively, Treasurer.

William Edward Crawford, Secretary.

Wm. M. R. Parker, Senior Deacon.

Edward Grimes as Junior Deacon.

Edward Spencer Josselyn, Senior Steward.

H. A. Olmsted, Junior Steward.

William James Towle, Tiler.

And the following members:

Thomas Bralee, Andrew Bronson, Jacob Warren Bugby, Samuel S. Boyle, Abner Bassett, Theodore Webster Cook, Mason Lorenzo Dex-

ter, Samuel Franklin Geil, Adolph Garrick, Ferdinand Gunzendorfer, Edward Ingram, Matthew Collins Ireland, Henry Edmund Kent, David Spence Little, William Henry Pyburn, Frank Pierce, John R. Patrick, D. D. Spencer, Isaac N. Swetnam, Luther S. Toothaker, and Jonathan Wright with the Masonic Veteran Association and following visiting Brethren:

F. A. Abbott, Washington Ayer, J. W. Baum, C. E. Brown, L. A. Brownell, E. B. Church, J. T. Collins, W. M. Carrick, Samuel H. Collins, B. Coleman, R. Dixie, Charles W. Decker, C. E. Davison, W. E. Edmonson, Thomas Flint, James K. P. Fancher, Joseph Figel, J. W. Grimes, Wm. Hubbard, J. G. Hoey, F. Hawes, Robert Hall, O. S. Henderson, H. Hinkle, Royal R. Ingersoll, Isadore Jacobs, H. H. Kirby, S. Lorenzen, Samuel W. Levy, J. H. Layton, L. B. Luther, Oswald Lubbock, O. J. Lincoln, Robert Munch, A. A. McAlister, M. J. O'Brien, F. O. Oak, James Orr, J. A. Petersen, S. M. Raineley, Wm. Sutton, T. W. Shmeckel, E. H. Safley, G. W. Sill, Edwin A. Sherman, Thos. J. Tidball, James Topley, Robert A. Williams, and many others who failed to register, numbering in all about one hundred and fifty Master Masons representing fifty or more lodges in California and a few others elsewhere.

In the meantime, a battalion of seamen and marines from the U. S. Flagship Philadelphia and the Monitor Monadnock, under the command of Bro. and Lieut. Commander Royal R. Ingersoll of the Philadelphia and preceded by the Marine Band of that ship, were drawn up in line in front of the Hall of Monterey Lodge, No. 217 of F. & A. M.

As the Grand Lodge of Masons appeared and formed in line of procession, the naval battalion presented arms, while the band played an appropriate air. When all was arranged, the naval battalion was ordered into column by divisions, and acting as escort to the Grand Lodge of Masons, and led by Major Edwin A. Sherman as Grand Marshal mounted on horseback, the procession moved down Alvarado Street, which was gaily decorated, past the Old Custom House, thence up Decatur Street to the road leading to Pacific Grove to the entrance to the Military Reservation, passing in review of the naval battalion which returned to the ships of war. The Masonic procession moved up to the front of the prolonged angle of Fort Mervine, and thence directly east to where the corner-stone was ready to be laid; signal men were placed to signal to the ships of war in the harbor the moment when the stone was laid.

A large concourse of people, numbering several thousands, covered the old entrenchments

of Fort Mervine, the crown and slopes of the hill, and where Admiral Beardslee and his staff, the officers and members of the Sloat Monument Association with a few scattered veterans of the Mexican War sprinkled in the throng, the main bodies of which latter had not yet arrived.

When the Grand Master Edward M. Preston had taken his station with the other Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California around him, and all was in readiness, Bro. Dr. Washington Ayer, M. D., of San Francisco, President of the Sloat Monument Association, stepped forward with the trowel in hand, and addressed the Grand Master as follows :

"Most Worshipful Grand Master Edward M. Preston, of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California:—We have assembled here to-day to commemorate one of the most important and interesting events in the annals of our country, and to honor the memory of one who was not only brave in battle in the defense of his country, and upon the ocean amidst the perils of storms, but was also brave in his integrity and determination to perform his duty promptly and well.

Fifty years ago to-day Commodore John Drake Sloat raised the emblem of freedom—the "Old Glory" of his country—near the ground we now occupy, which act led to the achievement of one of the most important conquests recorded in history, and which gave peaceful possession of California, Nevada and Utah, with more than 350,000 square miles of territory to the United States.

"We are here to lay the corner-stone upon which will be built a monument to his memory and become an enduring expression of the gratitude of the American people for the patriotism, loyalty and fidelity he displayed to his country in the hour when the great interests of the Nation were imperiled by the voice beyond the sea, and in that supreme moment of danger when the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Seymour on the Collingwood, was within sound of the cannon upon the American warships Savannah, Cyane and Levant then safely anchored in the bay of Monterey.

"Then the spirit of American freedom hovered over this fair land of fruits, vines and flowers in perennial bloom and revealed the future destiny of California to the world, which is now the brightest star in the galaxy of States. With mines of untold wealth, having already produced more than \$1,600,000,000 of gold, and with forests of the giant sequoia, the grandest waterfalls in the world, the most sublime and charming mountain scenery, salubrious climate, orange groves and orchards laden with every variety of fruit, and vineyards whose vintage is found throughout the civilized world, and the voice of thrift is heard through the valleys where the sunset's afterglow cheers the hours of departing day.

"These are all the inheritance, bequests and blessings secured by the act of a brave man, whose name posterity, through succeeding generations, will hold in sacred esteem, and no cowardly and unscrupulous historian will dare

ever again to outrage his memory or attempt to impeach his integrity.

"The assassination of true history and the malicious libels upon the life and character of Commodore Sloat by a pseudo historian of California should give his voluminous labors a prominent place in obscurity.

"The events of that period of 1846, so full of imminent danger to the acquisition of this favored land, gave birth to a new and higher civilization along the whole of the Pacific Coast, and well may our country feel proud of the achievement and well can it afford to build monuments to the memory of its heroes dead—monuments which shall stand as the repositories of that spirit of patriotism and gratitude which animates the hearts of a free and intelligent people.

"A monument like the pyramids of Egypt may express only an idea of stability or so much force and labor expended without the reward of history; but when the granite shaft becomes the embodiment of a sentiment of gratitude as the eye gazes upon it, it inspires a desire to rise above the average man in the path of patriotic duty and elevates one to the dignity and true nobility of the citizen. It becomes the object lesson of faith in the army and upon the field of battle, and is the beacon-light and bow of promise to the brave.

"Love of country is the natural instinct and birth-right of all nations and tribes of men; and the higher the civilization, the more sacred becomes the obligation of a free people to preserve the acquisitions of conquests against the possible invasion of a foreign foe, and the encroachment of undesirable neighbors. Our country may rightfully feel proud of its achievements and the acquisitions of its conquests upon the Pacific Coast.

"To keep alive and perpetuate the memory of those early stirring times of California during the brief struggles for its acquisition and separation from its parent Government, the 7th of July should be made for the future a National legal holiday—equal in importance to the 17th of June—that the hearts of our youth may be filled with patriotism, while they sing their hymns of rejoicing, and then we should realize more than we have yet done the great benefits secured by the conquest of this sunset land; where now the voice of the murmuring ocean is the lullaby of the midnight slumbers of the Nation. Here no longer the vigilant eye grows weary with its long vigils—the heart-throbs of patriotic doubt and fear are now lulled into serene repose, and there is no longer fear that a hostile invading army will attempt to wrest from our grasp the coveted prize of fifty years ago—a prize then made an eternal bequest to freedom by the immortal spirit of Commodore John Drake Sloat, whose eulogy will be fittingly pronounced by the orator of the day.

"Most worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California : Believing you to be equally skilled in operative as you are in speculative masonry—in accordance with an ancient and time-honored custom, the Sloat Monument Association invited you to be present to-day to

lay the corner stone of the monument commemorative of the heroic deeds of a brave and loyal officer of the navy; and I now present you with this trowel, which will assist you to perform your labor. You will see that the stone is level—you will see that it is plumb and that it is square—that future generations shall find it as you leave it, as unchanged and true as the patriotism planted in the hearts of the American people."

The M. W. Grand Master Edward M. Preston in response expressed his high appreciation of the honor extended to the Grand Lodge of Masons. It was fitting that the Masons should on this day unite with the people of the Pacific Coast in paying homage to the memory of Sloat, and so, too, in laying a corner-stone of a monument to him. The speaker drew a beautiful picture of the trowel and cement, which was emblematic of the cement that ties the craft of Masonry in bonds of fraternity. The trowel, he said, would be treasured by him as a beloved memento of this great day, which, he declared, would throughout the ages be as an emblem of patriotism. His address was applauded warmly.

Dr. Church, acting Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, then pronounced an eloquent prayer, at the close of which the Grand Lodge replied in unison, "So mote it be."

The National Hymn "America" was then sung by the Masonic Choir and the vast audience, led by Bro. Samuel D. Mayer, the Grand Organist.

Grand Master Preston then addressed Dr. Washington Ayer, the President of the Sloat Monument Association, as follows:

"On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, I formally accept your invitation, Mr. President, and will proceed with the ceremony of laying this foundation stone; and may the shaft which is to be erected hereon remain a monument to truth, justice, and heroic patriotism."

The Grand Master then addressing the Senior Grand Warden, said:

"Brother Senior Grand Warden: It has been the custom among the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, from time immemorial, to assemble for the purpose of laying the foundation stones of public buildings or of such other structures as are intended to commemorate great public events or the patriotic services of great public men, when requested so to do by those having authority. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, having been invited by the Sloat Monument Association of California to lay the foundation stone of the monument proposed to be here erected in honor of the late John Drake Sloat, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, who when Commodore and in command of the Pacific Squadron, and in obedience to orders from the U. S. Government, landed here and hoisted the American Flag, taking possession of California on July 7th, 1846, and on this the 50th anniversary of that event, it appearing to me to be one of the proper occasions for such services as just re-

lated, that body has, by my order, been here convened, and it is my will and pleasure that it do now assist me in the performance of that welcome duty. This you will communicate to the Junior Grand Warden, with instructions that he thus inform the Craft, that they, and all others here present, may be duly notified thereof."

The Senior Grand Warden then communicated the order to the Junior Grand Warden, as follows:

"Brother Junior Grand Warden: It is the will and pleasure of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, that the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of California do now assist in laying the foundation stone of the monument to be here erected in honor of the late John Drake Sloat, Rear Admiral of the U. S. Navy, who when Commodore and in command of the Pacific Squadron, and in obedience to orders from the U. S. Government, landed here and hoisted the American Flag, taking possession of California on July 7th, 1846, and on this the 50th anniversary of that event."

The Junior Grand Warden then repeated the order to the assemblage as follows:

"Brethren: It is the will and pleasure of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the State of California, that the Grand Lodge thereof do now proceed with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the monument to be here erected in honor of the late John Drake Sloat, Rear Admiral of the U. S. Navy, who when Commodore and in command of the Pacific Squadron, and in obedience to orders from the U. S. Government, landed here and hoisted the American Flag, taking possession of California on July 7th, 1846, and on this the 50th anniversary of that event. Of this you will take due notice, and govern yourselves accordingly."

The Grand Master then addressing the Grand Treasurer said:

"Brother Grand Treasurer: It has ever been the custom of the Craft upon occasions like the present, to deposit within a cavity in the stone placed at the northeast corner of the edifice, (or of the foundation stone of a monument) certain memorials of the period at which it was erected; so that if, during the lapse of ages, the fury of the elements, the violence of man, or the slow but certain ravages of time, should lay bare its foundations, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations to bear testimony to the untiring, unending industry and fidelity of the Free and Accepted Masons. Has such a deposit now been prepared?"

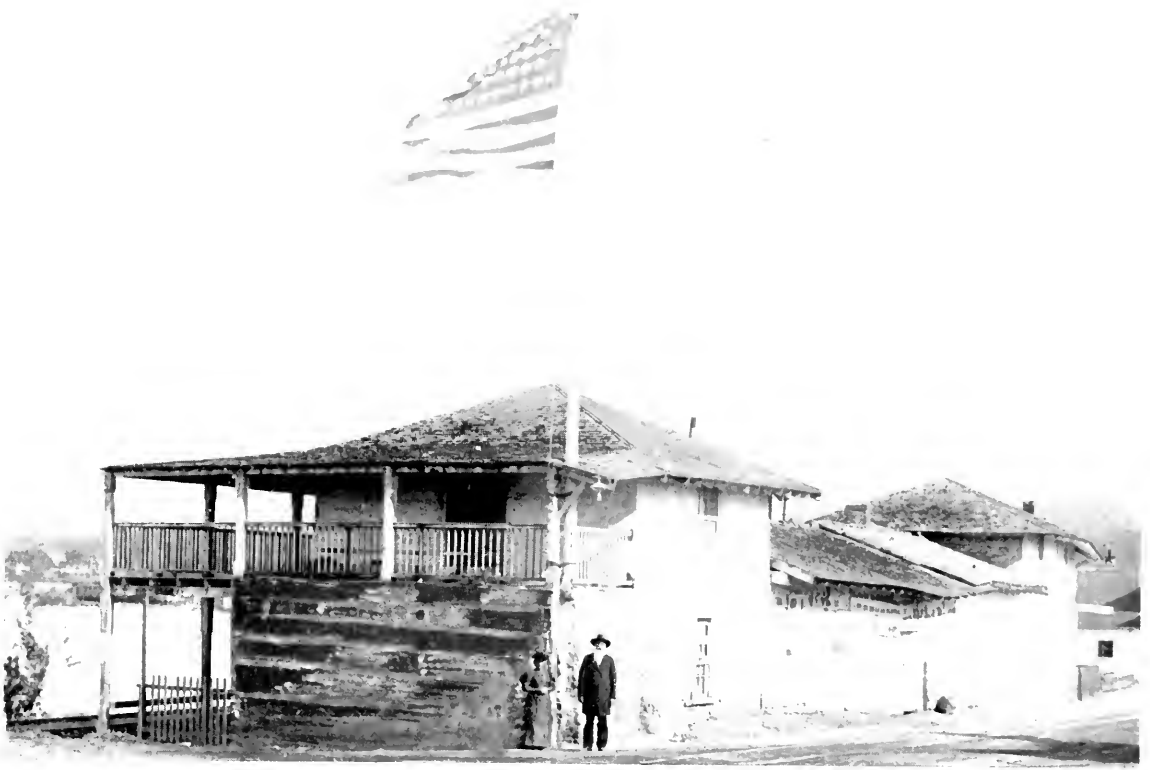
The Grand Treasurer responded:

"It has, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and with accompanying testimonies, is safely enclosed within the casket now before you."

The Grand Master then said to the Grand Secretary:

"Brother Grand Secretary: You will read the list of the contents of the casket to be deposited."

Whereupon the Grand Secretary read the



View of the North and West sides of the Old Custom House at Monterey, California, with the same staff upon which Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT raised the American Flag, July 7th, 1846, when he took possession of California. [The two persons at the corner are Capt. Thomas G. Lambert and his wife, who were the custodians of it and occupied it over twenty years.]



View of the East side of the Old Custom House at Monterey, where Commodore Sloat's forces landed and took possession, July 7th, 1846.



HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS,

OF OAKLAND, CAL.

U. S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA.

Ex-Assemblyman and Ex-State Senator from Butte County, Cal.

Ex Governor of the State of California.

Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of California.

Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar of California.

Treasurer and Member of the Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

Author of the Senate Bill in the U. S. Senate, appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for the Sloat Monument.

Always generous and public spirited, and engaged in promoting many a good and noble work.—H. A. S.

following list of the contents of the casket to be deposited:

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Name of the President of the United States, names of the Secretaries of State, the Navy and War Departments, a photograph of Sloat, roll of officers of the Philadelphia and Monadnock, roll of veterans of the Mexican war, name of the Governor of California, names of United States Senators and Congressmen from California, printed proceedings of the last session of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., list of Monterey county and city officials, copies of all newspapers printed in Monterey county, the *Chronicle, Examiner* and *Call* of San Francisco, piece of staff on which Sloat's flag was hoisted fifty years ago, poem by Mrs. Eliza Pittsinger, constitution and by-laws of the Masonic Veterans' Association, list of members and officers of the Sloat Monument Association.

After the reading, the Grand Master said to the Grand Treasurer:

"Brother Grand Treasurer: You will now deposit the casket in the cavity beneath the foundation stone; and may the great Architect of the Universe in His wisdom grant that ages upon ages shall pass away ere it again shall be seen of men."

The Grand Treasurer, with the assistance of brethren as was necessary, then placed the casket in the cavity prepared in the lower stone.

The Grand Honors were then given.

The Choir then sang the following Ode:

Place we now Foundation Stone,
True and trusty Brothers own;
Let us bring with hearts sincere
Hands to help and voice to cheer.

Proved by the Grand Master's hand,
Long may this foundation stand!
May its super-structure rise
In grace and beauty 'neath the skies.

Let us join in songs of praise
That this monument we raise,
And ages hence, men bless the day
Our flag was raised at Monterey.

The Grand Master having the Trowel presented by the President of the Sloat Monument Association, the Principal Architect distributed the rest of the working tools to the Grand Officers, giving the Square to the Deputy Grand Master, the Level to the Senior Grand Warden and the Plumb to the Junior Grand Warden; when all descended to the stone and placed themselves around it as follows: the Grand Master at the East, the Deputy Grand Master at the North, the Senior Grand Warden at the West, and the Junior Grand Warden at the South. The Grand Master (assisted by some workmen ready for the purpose) then spread the cement upon the lower stone and directed the upper one to be lowered to its place. This, a block of granite of the same size as the one below, six feet in length, four in width, two in thickness and weighing four and a half tons, having been suspended by a strong derrick; and at signals given, was lowered at three separate intervals, the Grand Honors being given by all the assembled brethren at each stoppage of the stone. When it had been adjusted in its

place, the Grand Master pointed the cement about its edges, and then, addressing the Deputy Grand Master, said:

"Brother Deputy Grand Master, what is the jewel of your office?"

Deputy Grand Master: "The Square, Most Worshipful."

Grand Master: "Then you will apply the Square to those portions of the stone which should be squared."

The Deputy Grand Master then applied the square to the various corners of the stone, and responded:

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find in that respect the Craftsmen have done their duty."

The Grand Master then addressed the Senior Grand Warden, saying:

"Brother Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?"

Senior Grand Warden: "The Level, Most Worshipful."

Grand Master: "You will apply the Level to the stone and see if it be laid in a manner creditable to our Ancient Craft."

The Senior Grand Warden then applied the Level to the surface of the stone, and responded:

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the stone has been well leveled by the Craftsmen."

The Grand Master then addressed the Junior Grand Warden, saying:

"Brother Junior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?"

Junior Grand Warden: "The Plumb, Most Worshipful."

Grand Master: "You will apply the Plumb to the stone and see if it has been properly adjusted."

The Junior Grand Warden then tried the several sides of the stone with the Plumb, and responded:

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the work of the Craftsmen in that respect has been skillfully performed."

The Grand Master then giving the stone three blows with his gavel, said:

"The Craftsmen having faithfully and skillfully thus far performed their duty, I declare this foundation stone to be well formed, true and trusty. May the monument which is to rest upon it, remain throughout the ages an eloquent, albeit a silent testimony of the faithful patriot in whose honor it is to be erected, that cannot be forgotten, and that his memory will be more enduring even, than such a work of any human hands. May the entire work be completed by the Craftsmen, the Architect and Sculptor, and all engaged therein, in peace, love, and harmony—they suffering no contention among themselves except that noble and fraternal one as to who best can work and best agree."

The Grand Marshal then distributed the vessels of Corn, Wine and Oil, respectively, to the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Ward-

en and the Junior Grand Warden, the Band meanwhile playing a joyous air.

The Deputy Grand Master then poured the Corn upon the stone, saying :

"May the Grand Architect of the Universe strengthen and sustain the Craftsmen while engaged in this important work; and may He ever bountifully vouchsafe the Corn of nourishment to all employed in honest and useful toil."

The Senior Grand Warden then poured the Wine upon the stone, saying :

"May the Great Giver of all good enable the Craftsmen in due time to complete this beautiful structure; and, during their intervals from labor, may they constantly be blessed with that refreshment of which this Wine is emblematical."

The Junior Grand Warden then poured the Oil upon the stone, saying :

"May the blessing of Heaven descend upon this and all good works; and may our loved Fraternity long exist to pour forth the Oil of Joy upon the hearts of the widowed, the fatherless and the distressed."

The Grand Master then said :

"May the all-bounteous Author of Creation lend aid to those who have conceived and thus far carried on this goodly enterprise; may he protect the workmen employed upon this monument from every accident, and long protect it for the object which it is destined to subserve; and may He grant to us all an ever-bountiful supply of the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy."

Then addressing the Principal Architect and directing the several Working Tools to be placed in his hands, the Grand Master said :

"Brother Principal Architect : Relying upon your skill in our noble art, I now confide to you these implements of Operative Masonry. May this undertaking be speedily accomplished; may there be no envy, discord or confusion among the workmen; and may you perform the important duties with which you have been charged, not only to the satisfaction of those who have entrusted you with their fulfillment, but in such a manner as shall secure the approbation of your own conscience and redound to the honor of our Ancient Craft."

The Grand Master and his Officers then returned to their seats, while the Choir sang the following Ode :

ODE.

(Tune—UNBRIDGE.)

Great God of Nations ! now to Thee
Our hymn of gratitude we raise ;
With humble heart and bending knee,
We offer Thee our song of praise.

When driven by oppression's rod,
Our fathers fled across the sea;
Their care was first to honor God,
And next to leave their children free.

Here Freedom spreads her banner wide
And casts her soft and hallowed ray ;
Here Thou our father's steps did guide
In safety through their dangerous way.

We praise Thee that *Thine Own Great Light*,
Through all our land its radiance sheds,
Dispers the shades of *Error's* night,
And heavenly blessings round us spreads.

The Grand Master then stepped upon the stone and gave the order to Major Edwin A. Sherman, who signaled to the signal officer stationed a little below, who signaled to the ships of war, the Philadelphia and Monadnock, in the harbor, which immediately thundered forth a Rear Admiral's salute from their heavy guns, while three rousing cheers were given by the vast audience assembled upon the slopes of the hill, the whole being a panorama and picture of indescribable grandeur and beauty, of mountain, valley and sea, of ships of war wreathed in clouds of white smoke and the sharp flashes of fire, with the thundering roar of the cannon shaking the hills and their echoes reverberating and rolling far beyond up the distant valleys, made a scene that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it and participated in it.

The Grand Master then introduced W. Bro. Jacob Voorsanger, the Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, who delivered an eloquent oration which was highly appreciated by all and met with frequent and hearty applause.

He said :

"To day the roll of honor of California is unrolled, and thirty years after his death the name of John D. Sloat is mentioned by the populace as that of the man who opened the gates of California and gave it rank among the States of the free Republic of the West.

"It is not often that the roll of honor is opened, and happy is the man who thirty years after his death is thus honored. John Drake Sloat stands to-day as one of the most distinguished officers of the United States Navy. The lives of him and his men were forever at his country's call. He sailed his ship over the ocean in unknown seas, blindly following his duty to his country."

The reverend speaker said that there were two ways of opening a new country. One was by taking forcible possession, the other by colonization. He gave a short history of these methods, bringing his subject down to modern times, when the Anglo-Saxon and Spaniard set the example of colonization. These two peoples met here in the West, and the Anglo-Saxon stem proved to be the better; so when the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, it was a sign that the country should be no longer subject to a few hidalgos or a few churches, but on the contrary to a new regime under which the citizen owed no allegiance but to the glorious flag above him. And so this gathering had not been held to lay the cornerstone and to honor Sloat's memory alone, but to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of liberty on the Pacific shores.

The rabbi dwelt at some length on the possibilities of the future and the destinies of America. In conclusion he prayed that heaven might grant the boon that in church and school the native sons and daughters might be worthy to stand for all time with their brothers and sisters of all America. As the years pass, so, too, he hoped the monument to John D. Sloat at Monterey would, in the language of granite, salute and welcome ships from the



HON. HORACE DAVIS,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ex Member of Congress from California. Member of the Board of Regents of the State University of California. Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association of California.
A worthy son of "Honest John Davis," Governor of Massachusetts. The son-in-law of the late gifted, eloquent and devoted patriot, Rev. Thomas Starr King. A true patriot and faithful public servant of the People of California while in Congress, where he made a splendid record.



COL. THEODORE H. GOODMAN,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

General Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association. Member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. A true and tried soldier and officer of the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion. When you start for Paradise, see that your ticket bears his signature, or you will be apt to get on the wrong road.



LIEUT. J. REYNOLDS LANDIS, U. S. A.

First Regiment of Cavalry.
Aide-de-Camp to Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of California.
Appointed by orders from the Secretary of War to
make the selection of the site for the Sloat Monument
at Monterey, Cal.
Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association.



CAPT. CASSIUS E. GILLETTE,

OF THE U. S. ENGINEERS,
Who assisted in making the location of the site for the
Sloat Monument, at Monterey, Cal.
Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association.



MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.

Secretary of the Sloat Monument Association, and
who assisted in locating the site for the Sloat Monu-
ment at Monterey, Cal.



CAPT. THOMAS G. LAMBERT,
OF MONTEREY, CAL.

Receiver of the Sloat Monument Association, and who
assisted in the locating of the site for the Sloat Monu-
ment, at Monterey, Cal.

The site for the Sloat Monument was selected on Thursday, May 27th, 1896, on the Military Reservation, at Monterey, California, in pursuance of orders from the HON. DANIEL LAMONT, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

West as they came into the bay from foreign lands.

The grand chaplain pronounced the benediction, while the Masons and spectators stood with heads bowed and uncovered and the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Sloat Monument by the Grand Lodge of Masons of California was done. The procession was reformed and the Grand Lodge marched to the hall of Monterey Lodge No. 217, F. & A. M., which had thus celebrated its Silver Wedding and the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.

[It was greatly to be regretted that the Manager of the Executive Committee at Monterey had made no provision for refreshments for the Grand Lodge when so much money had been contributed from abroad, and ample to have furnished a generous collation; but it was owing to the neglect and incompetency of the "Director-General," so-called. E. A. S.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SLOAT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Washington Ayer, President, San Francisco.

Capt. Wm. L. Duncan, First Vice-President, San Francisco.

Col. Jos. Stewart (U. S. A. ret.), Second Vice-President, Berkeley.

Major Edwin A. Sherman, Secretary, Oakland.

Hon. Geo. C. Perkins (U. S. Senator), Treasurer, Oakland.

Capt. Thos. G. Lambert, Receiver, Monterey.

John A. Cooper, Sergeant at-Arms, San Francisco.

The first six officers and the following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee:

Hon. William M. Boggs, of Napa.

Hon. Jesse D. Carr, of Monterey.

Hon. Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco.

Dr. James L. Cogswell, of San Francisco.

Col. Frank Pierce, of San Francisco.

Rev. A. A. McAlister, U. S. Navy.

Hon. Wm. Frank Pierce, of Oakland.

PART 2.

The arrival of the trains from San Francisco and elsewhere an hour earlier than was expected brought the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War and the Society of California Pioneers, which were soon followed by other Veterans of the Mexican War from Stockton, Sacramento, Sonoma, Los Angeles and other localities with other Pioneers and a vast number of people besides.

The Society of California Pioneers having provided refreshments from San Francisco, at their chosen headquarters, they invited the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War to be their guests and share their hospitality with them as there had been no provision made for them whatever by the incompetent manager of the local Executive Committee.

The frequent changes made by the local committee and its manager as to the lines of formation produced confusion in orders, differ-

ent from those arranged by the Grand Marshal and the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, caused much vexation and delay, but at last matters were half-way straightened out, and the procession moved, with a portion of it going with the current and in a state of bewilderment and doubt.

The route of procession was from Del Norte depot along Perry street to Washington, to Franklin, to Pearl, to Alvarado, and thence to the Custom House.

The First Division was led by Grand Marshal Jacob R. Leese and aids followed by Companies D and F of the United States Artillery. Then came the band from the flagship Philadelphia, followed by the white battalion of that ship and of the Monadnock, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Royal R. Ingersoll, Troop C of Cavalry, Capt. Burke of the National Guard of California of Salinas.

The military and naval parade moved with precision, while the elasticity and beauty of the general harmony of the movement of the naval brigade in marching with an ease and grace was admirable, and in marked contrast to that of the machine-like accuracy that characterizes the army drill, yet both equally effective in time of action. They were greeted with rousing cheers by the people.

The Second Division was led by Major Sidney J. Loop, President of the Veterans of the Mexican War, numbering in all about 150 from all parts of the State, who were immediately followed by the Hon. Niles Searles, Vice-President of the Society of California Pioneers, and others, and about the same number, of the Grand Army of the Republic, who were also greeted with a like demonstration of applause.

Then came a float with a cannon and emblems and upon it standing erect with her right hand resting upon an American shield and her left holding a rod with the Phrygian Cap upon it, was Miss Edna Ingram, gracefully attired as the Goddess of Liberty. Behind her came the Living Flag of 200 little girls dressed in red, white and blue, led by A. W. Jones, and making a handsome appearance.

Then came in a carriage two special Maids of Honor to California, Miss Alice Stewart (daughter of Col. Joseph Stewart of the U. S. A. retired) representing the U. S. Army, and Miss Alice G. Cutts (great grand-daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner) representing the U. S. Navy.

Then came the chief float, upon it in front a representation of the old Custom House at Monterey, in the center a huge dolphin with a throne upon its back, and behind it a grizzly bear erect by a block of granite. On this float appeared California in gorgeous golden robes represented by Miss Marian S. Barney of Oakland, the great grand-daughter of Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson; in front of her Miss Schaufele, who represented Monterey, and Miss Rogers, Pacific Grove, carrying the golden key between them. There were also upon the float a part of California's special Maids of Honor, all but one being daughters and grand-

daughters of veterans of the Mexican War. Miss Camille Johnston, of Oakland; Misses Daisy D. and Ruth Wright of Pacific Grove (both natives of Monterey, the first having been born in the old Custom House) Misses Louise E. M. Knudson, Agnes Lange, Kathleen Mullen, Louise Heron of San Francisco and Miss Anna A. Ketchum of Stockton.

This float was followed by carriages containing the representatives of the counties of the State, carrying beautiful silk banners of red, white and blue, respectively: Alameda, Miss Violet C. Lubbock; Butte, Miss Bessie Collins; Colusa, Miss Mae Green; Contra Costa, Miss Clara K. Wittenmeyer; Los Angeles, Miss Pearlle Gleason; Lake, Miss ; Marin, Miss Alice M. Watson; Monterey, Miss Grace E. Burr; Napa, Miss Fowler; Placer, Miss Clara Wortell; Sacramento, Miss Cora Hammer; San Francisco, Miss Constance Lawrence; San Joaquin, Miss Ellen Patton; Santa Clara, Miss ; Santa Cruz, Miss Anna Struve; Solano, Miss Marie English; San Luis Obispo, Miss Dicie May Graves; Yuba, Miss Nellie O'Brien. The other counties were represented by young ladies as proxies but the names could not be learned.

These were followed by the Grand Parlor of Native Daughters, Native Sons of the Golden West, Boards of Supervisors, Monterey County Officials, Monterey City Officials, Pacific Grove Officials and State Officials.

The Third Division, with firemen as escort, followed by the Foresters of America with a float representing a cabin in the woods. It was a fine realistic representation, with the men appropriately dressed, and the presence of a live deer upon it as well made it very true to nature. These were followed by the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., with float, and other civic societies.

The Fourth Division contained the President, Officers of the day, Admiral S. A. Beardslee and staff and other Vice-Presidents and citizens in carriages.

The whole procession was cheered along the line from the beginning to the end, and as California with her Maids of Honor and the representatives of the several counties alighted at the grandstand, a general shout of welcome greeted them from the Veterans of the Mexican War, the Pioneers and the vast multitude of people that had gathered, while in front drawn up on two sides of a square which was kept open, were aligned the Naval Battalion under command of Lieut. Commander Royal R. Ingersoll, and at the foot of the flagstaff stood Lieut. Roper of the Monadnock with a group of half a dozen or so of men who had served under Commodore Sloat and were at Monterey with him fifty years before, in the frigate Savannah, Cyane and the Levant sloops of war. Thomas Bralee of Monterey, John D. Richards of Montana, James Buchanan of Yountville.

The grand stand was completely filled with the Veterans of the Mexican War, Pioneers, Living Flag, and invited guests and officers of

the day with the following full list of Vice-Presidents, the most of whom were present:

Hon. Stephen M. White and George C. Perkins, U. S. Senators, and Hon. James McLachlan, J. G. Maguire, E. F. Lound, W. W. Bowers and J. A. Barham, of the Congressional delegation from California. Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., and Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., Col. O. D. Greene, Lieut.-Colonels Evan Miles, L. B. M. Young, J. G. C. Lee, J. V. D. Middleton, A. S. Kimball, Majors A. C. Bates, B. F. Pope, Tully McCrea, Surgeon C. C. Munn, Judge Advocate L. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., Col. Joseph Stewart, U. S. A. (retired), Col. J. W. McKenzie, W. C. Burnett, A. Andrews, Major S. J. Loop, John L. Bromley, C. Lange, A. McDonald, Gen. Thomas A. Ketcham, V. M. W., Rear Admirals D. B. Harmony and Kirkland, Captains Henry L. Howison, George W. Sumner, Albert S. Barker, Charles S. Cotton and Nicoll Ludlow, Commanders Charles G. Clark, B. H. McCalla, George W. Pipman, Lieut.-Commander Royal R. Ingersoll, Inspector James A. Hawke, Paymasters Wm. J. Thompson and Henry T. Skelding, Chief Engineers George F. Keutz and John Lowe, and Major Percival of the U. S. Navy, Gen. R. H. Warfield, N. G. C., Cols. Charles Fred Crocker, Theo. H. Goodman and Frank Pierce, Dr. Washington Ayer, Hon. Jesse D. Carr, Irving M. Scott, Wm. M. Boggs, W. F. Pierce, W. S. Green, W. W. Morrow, O. S. Henderson, W. H. Beatty, L. R. Ellert, Thomas Harris, Adolph Sutro, W. M. Bunker, H. N. Tilden, Niles Searles, Jacob H. Neff, W. T. Wallace, H. C. Gesford, Edward Ingram, T. J. Field, D. J. Murphy, J. R. Campbell, Revs. Jacob Voorsanger, Rev. P. W. Riordan, W. F. Nichols and Horatio Stebbins, Dr. James L. Cogswell, Edward Taylor, James D. Phelan, Joseph Figel, Samuel W. Levy, S. H. Collins, Raphael Weil, O. S. Trimmer, M. H. De Young, C. M. Shortridge, W. R. Hearst, Hugh Craig, John Rosenfeld, W. C. Ralston and others.

When all had taken their places, Major Edwin A. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, introduced Hon. Edward Ingram, Mayor of Monterey, who delivered the following brief but appropriate address of welcome:

"President Loop and Veterans of the Mexican War: By your patriotic devotion to country, by your heroic deeds of valor upon the fields of battle, this golden Pacific was brought beneath the folds of the stars and stripes, the glorious emblem of our country. For fifty years has this gem been set in Columbia's jeweled crown, and now, upon the occasion of this semi-centennial celebration, the citizens of California's ancient capital extend to you as a token of their cordial welcome their hands, their hearts and their home that you may participate in the festivities that commemorate the day on which the gallant Sloat flung to the breeze the proud banner of this great Nation."

To which President Loop replied as follows:

"Hon. Mayor Ingram and citizens of Monterey: Accept the thanks of the Veterans of



WASHINGTON AYER, M. D.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

President of the Sloat Monument Association of California. Ex-Vice-President of the Society of California Pioneers. Ex-Member of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco. Ex-Member of the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco. Ex-President of the Medical Society of California, etc., etc., etc.



HON. NILES SEARLES,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Vice-President of Society of California Pioneers.
Hon. Member of the Sloat Monument Association.
Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California
Commissioner of the Supreme Court of California
Etc., etc., etc.



HON. JOHN E. PINKHAM,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Marshal of the Society of California Pioneers
Hon. Member of the Sloat Monument Association.



COLONEL CHARLES FRED CROCKER,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Vice-President of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co.

Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

His public and private benefactions are innumerable. His gifts to the Lick Observatory and to the State University at Berkeley, and to the Stanford University in the cause of science; to the Masons' Widows' and Orphans' Home, and other charitable institutions, as well as the private generosity of this Native Son of the Golden West, whom we have known from his childhood, and his liberality in the promotion of the patriotic enterprises in California, are worthy of praise. He rebuilt and restored Sutter's Fort at Sacramento, and aided the Sloat Monument Association, for which we have not words to express our gratitude and praise.—E. A. S.



HON. IRVING M. SCOTT,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

The Master Builder and Naval Architect of California in particular, of the United States in general, and of the Globe. Tubal Cain and Vulcan, both afloat and on shore. The "Charleston," "San Francisco," "Monterey," "Olympia," and the "Oregon" proclaim the Iron King of California, and soon he will be known as the "Steel Crowned Emperor of the Pacific," and be hailed as the "Great Scott of America." Long life and success to our patriotic builder of our Vessels of War.—E. A. S.

the Mexican War and their friends from all parts of our loved California who have come here to assist in celebrating once more on this historic spot the event of half a century ago, for the kind welcome received at your hands.

"Ten years ago we came here and celebrated the Fortieth Anniversary as we now do to-day, but then not on such an extensive scale.

"On March 14th, 1895, at a meeting of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, held in San Francisco, our comrade Major Edwin A. Sherman offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the taking possession of California and the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey on July 7th, 1846, which was unanimously adopted. As President of the Association I appointed Major Edwin A. Sherman, Col. Joseph Stewart and Col. W. C. Burnett as the committee of arrangements. The latter's continual absence from the State necessitated the appointment of Comrade C. Lange, Vice-President, in his place. How well and faithfully their duties have been performed this demonstration of their comrades and fellow citizens will attest.

"Major Sherman, as chairman of the Committee, had acted in that capacity ten years ago, and which then proved to be a grand success. One year ago he went to Washington at his own expense, and secured the promised aid and cooperation of the Secretaries of the Navy and of the War Departments, whose promises have been most faithfully carried out as the presence of these arms of the service in the persons of Admiral Beardslee with his squadron, and Major McCrae with two batteries of light artillery by order of Gen. Forsyth, are here to attest.

"The chairman of our Committee of Arrangements has faithfully served without compensation or reward, satisfied with having at great self-sacrifice brought his plans to a glorious success, the result of his untiring patriotic devotion and labors, in the laying the Foundation Stone of the Sloat Monument by the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State, and this celebration that we now have in hand. (Applause). One word about the 'Boys of Fifty Years Ago,' for there are some here to-day, that were here then, to aid in hoisting that flag, and the great majority who fought to secure it there, who served under Generals Taylor and Scott from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico, and made it permanent for all time. Native daughter and Native Son, be kind and forbear with the veteran of 1846-7-8. Remember the vast empire acquired by his valor and privation, both on land and sea, that he has given you, and if he is a 'back number,' turn the last leaves of his life over gently.

"Fellow citizens, I had hoped to have had the pleasure of introducing to you as President of the day, a man who has proved himself the friend of the old veteran by making this 7th day of July a State holiday, and again when there were reports that the State appropriations for the maintenance of our comrades at the Soldiers' Home was in danger, I telegraphed him, and within an hour the reply came: "Do not worry, the veterans are all right." Illness

has kept our most excellent Governor, James H. Budd, from being present; but our Committee has presented us with a most able and worthy substitute, and it now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. James McLachlan, the Congressman from this district, the President of the Day."

The remarks of President Loop and the reception of Hon. James McLachlan, President of the Day, were met with rounds of applause.

Congressman McLachlan, as President of the Day, spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen. When I received a message last Saturday, asking me to come here and act as presiding officer of this day, I regretted exceedingly that I had not more time in which to prepare myself. But, fellow-citizens, I am sure that you did not come here to-day to listen to any remarks from the presiding officer, whoever he might be.

"The committee of arrangements has selected those who are to recount to you the meaning of this great day, and you are here to listen to what they may say.

"Fellow citizens of Monterey, this is a day of interest, not only to the citizens of Monterey, not only to the citizens of California, but it is a day which every citizen of the great United States of America takes pride in celebrating.

"I am glad to-day that I am here in some small degree representing the Government at Washington, to show the interest that the great Government of the United States takes in this occasion. If Commodore Sloat were here to-day no one would be more surprised than he at the assembled multitude he would see before him.

"We are here to do honor to him to-day and those brave veterans who made it possible for the flag which he raised—our flag—to continue to float forever from that pole upon which he raised it upon that day.

"Little did Commodore Sloat dream of the great importance to this Nation of the land that he declared on that day a portion of the United States of America.

"The Government at Washington, my friends, almost condemned him for the act which he then committed, claiming that the territory which he had acquired by his act was not worth the sacrifice that it cost, nor the sacrifice that would be required to maintain it as a portion of the United States of America. But within a few short years the hills and gulches of California gave forth her millions of riches, gold that even Commodore Sloat did not suspect lay hidden there. During the great struggle for the existence of this Government and to maintain the supremacy of this flag, no portion of the United States contributed so much to maintain the supremacy of the Nation during that trying period as did the territory acquired by Commodore Sloat in raising that flag.

"Comrades of the Mexican War, we are here also to pay tribute to you, for, as I said, by your gallant efforts it has been possible for us to continue to allow that flag to float here over a portion of the United States. We assure you that in times to come, as in the past, we shall do everything to maintain that flag inviolate."

The flagship band played national airs, and was joined by the people, whose voices, attuned to patriotic feeling, sounded a grand anthem. As the notes died away, Rev. A. A. McAllister, U. S. N., delivered a prayer and all heads were bowed.

PRAYER.

"O God, King of Kings, and Ruler of the Universe, we praise Thy name for the blessings which Thou has bestowed on us as a people, but especially for giving us a mild and benevolent government, material prosperity and civil and religious liberty. In Thy wise providence Thou saw fit to add to the immense area of our territory, the lands of this vast State, when they were yet unexplored and almost uninhabited, that in future generations it might become the home of a progressive and enlightened people. Make us deeply sensible of our responsibility as a Nation for the wise and prudent management of this portion of Thy world which Thou hast committed to our care. Graciously remember our neighbors at the south, and grant them peace and prosperity. May we be disposed to cultivate fraternal affection for each other; and though we remain separate nations, may we be united as members of the great family of American republics. Imbue our minds with a keen sense of personal honor and patriotism; take from us pride, prejudice and uncharitableness; and may we be ever ready to offer ourselves, our services and our fortunes, if necessary, for the good of our country."

"We thank Thee for the memory of the patriots whose chief we have assembled this day to honor. May their example animate us to deeds worthy of their successors in this glorious national inheritance, and arouse us to vigilance in preserving the patriotic principles of the founders of the nation. And while we enjoy the confluence of blessings which are the result of the wisdom, diligent study and untiring efforts of all great and good men from the time of the apostles and martyrs to our own day, may we bear in mind that it is not our own power and the might of our own arm, which has gotten us this wealth of civilization, but that Thou dost live and govern all things both in heaven and earth.

"Hear our prayer, for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

READING OF COMMODORE JOHN D. SLOAT'S PROCLAMATION.

Lieut. James Bayard Whittemore, the oldest grandson of Commodore Sloat, then read the original proclamation of Commodore Sloat, in the handwriting of his aide-de-camp and signal officer, Midshipman William P. Toler. It was read the first time fifty years before, by Purser Rodman M. Price, U. S. N., afterwards Governor of New Jersey. Lieut. Whittemore read it ten years ago at the same place. There were originally three copies, and the one read belongs to the Society of California Pioneers of San Francisco.

"To the Inhabitants of California:

"The Central Government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America by invading its territory and attack-

ing the troops, on the north side of the Rio Grande, and with a force of 7,000 men under Gen. Arista, which army was totally destroyed on the 8th and 9th of May last by a force of 2,300 men under Gen. Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken, and the two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States immediately and shall carry it throughout California. I declare to the inhabitants of California that, although I come in arms with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California; on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceful inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that territory, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy, together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers for the administration of justice among themselves; and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State in the Union.

"They will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, property, and the constitutional right and lawful security to worship the Creator in the way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secured, which unfortunately the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people.

"Under the flag of the United States California will be free from all such trouble and expense; consequently the country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as, of course, the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States, affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States free of any duty, and all foreign goods at one quarter of the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California may also be anticipated. With the great interest and kind feelings I know the government and people of the United States possess towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America. Such of the inhabitants of California, whether native or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept of the high privileges of citizenship and to live peaceably under the government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction; or remain in it, observing strict neutrality. With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the judges, alcaldes and other civil officers to retain their offices, and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquility may not be disturbed; at least until the government of the territory can be more definitely arranged.

"All persons holding title to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under a color of right, shall have those titles and rights guaranteed to them.

"All churches and the property they contain,

in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possessions they now enjoy.

"All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States ships and soldiers will be paid for at fair rates; and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

"JOHN D. SLOAT,

"Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force in the Pacific Ocean."

Great applause followed the reading.

SONG.

Mrs. C. C. Dodge, of Oakland, then sang "The Flag that Stirs our Soul," in a rich, strong voice that made the plaintive air quite inspiring.

SECOND RAISING IN FIFTY YEARS OF THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE OLD FLAG-STAFF BY WILLIAM P. TOLER, COMMODORE SLOAT'S AIDE-DE-CAMP AND SIGNAL OFFICER.

The President of the Day said that the most interesting character here to-day was William P. Toler, the very man who, fifty years ago, raised the American flag upon that pole. A shout of rousing cheers greeted this statement. Mr. Toler descended from the platform of the grand stand and made his way through the crowd and ranks of the Naval Battalion, and was received by Lieut. Roper of the Monadnock and escorted to the northwest corner of the Old Custom House beneath the staff, while a quarter-master of the Philadelphia bent the American flag on to the halyards, which were placed in Mr. Toler's hands. Major Sherman called for three cheers for the American flag, and as it was hoisted by Mr. Toler with a vim and energy of half a century before, and his eyes sparkling with pride and pleasure, everybody cheered as the Stars and Stripes began to unfold, but, as fifty years before, the halyards were cramped and had to be cleared; but when it reached mast-head and spread out full to the breeze, then occurred a scene the like of which is but seldom witnessed. People went fairly wild with patriotic enthusiasm. Hats and handkerchiefs were flung into the air; military reserve was forgotten in this wild burst of applause. It was a mass of men, women and children cheering and cheering without restraint, with plaudits rolling like the rumble of distant thunder, but they were eloquently expressive of victory.

As the flag flew to the top of the mast smoke and flame were seen issuing from the two white ships of war anchored a few hundred yards away. The air was filled with a riot of sounds, the crash of guns, multiplied in echoes, rising above the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Uncle Sam's band.

It was a touching sight to see the venerable veterans of the Mexican War behave like little boys let loose from school, and the children clapping hands and uniting their weakly voices, and California with her maids of honor, and the ladies singing bits of national songs, shaking

hands, waving handkerchiefs high overhead and even cheering with the men.

Meanwhile the sailors stood at "attention" unmoved.

Then three cheers were proposed and given with great gusto in succession for Admiral Beardslee, for Sloat, for the Army and Navy, for the ladies, for the Philadelphia and for the Monadnock.

Through it all the sailors maintained their accustomed reserve, but at the mention of "the ladies" they yelled and waved their caps after a fashion that clearly indicated that they meant what they were doing.

But the flag would not spread out. It hung obstinately—lazily it seemed—by the mast. A sailor climbed the pole, scrambled upon the verandah roof and released the stars and stripes.

When Sloat raised his flag the same difficulty was met, and Edward Higgins, a midshipman of the United States Ship Cyane, climbed the pole and set it fluttering in the free sunshine.

Higgins' brother was present to-day and was among those who remarked the strange coincidence. Many of the old men thought it was extraordinary, while some regarded it as meaningful.

The probability is that the commodore's emblem was raised on the same side of the mast, and having been blown against the pole became tangled with the ropes, for the days are much the same in Monterey in July now as they were a half century back.

As soon as the prolonged cheer had come to a close, cheers and calls were delivered for everybody, everything patriotic, and several of them were given with a will for Mr. Toler.

Somewhat overcome by his effort in the flag raising, Mr. Toler struggled back to the stand and took his seat.

"Put Toler up where we can see him," cried a number, and after a while Mr. Toler was placed on a chair within sight of all. He was again and again cheered and requested to deliver a speech.

He bowed and bowed and appeared to be deeply affected. It took some time for the fervent, patriotic enthusiasm that stirred the people to subside.

"What shall I say?" asked Toler, turning to the president of the day. "What can I say?"

"Anything; a word to the people."

"I will say just a word," said the veteran sailor.

"Fellow citizens," said he, evidently stirred with strong emotions and under the influence of the excitement of the moment, "were it not for physical inability from which I have been suffering for some time, I would like to say a few words to you on so auspicious an occasion. It is the second time that I have raised the flag and it will be the last time." (We hope not," cried a number of the auditors). "As I say, owing to my physical inability, I am prevented from delivering a speech to you. I will now take my farewell. I wish you and your families every happiness and not only you but all the people of our beloved and united country."

Mr. Toler then withdrew amid loud buzzas.

Admiral Beardslee was called, and when pre-

sented by the President of the Day thanked the assemblage for honoring him, and very modestly referred to himself, saying that it was merely by accident that he was present, and therefore he deserved no honors.

"Admiral Sloat—for he died an admiral—will live forever in your hearts," he said.

The crowd wanted Beardslee to share some of the honors, and applauded him most cordially.

The following telegrams were received and read:

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1896.
To the Chairman Semi-Centennial Celebration,
Monterey, Cal.:

The survivors of Stevenson's Regiment of New York Volunteers, quartered in the old historic town of Monterey during the years 1847 to 1848, send from the Empire City of the Atlantic Coast their greeting to all former comrades and other early pioneers of California, upon this, the Fiftieth (50th) Anniversary of the acquisition of California by the United States through the timely action of Commodore John D. Sloat.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, President.

Which was received with hearty applause.

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1896.
To the Chairman Semi-Centennial Celebration,
Monterey, Cal.:

The last of the Alcaldes of San Francisco, and brother of the first Alcalde of Monterey under the American occupation in 1846 (Rev. Walter Colton, Chaplain, U. S. N.,) sends his greeting to the citizens of Monterey and all old pioneers there assembled.

GARDNER O. COLTON,
President New York Society of California
Pioneers.

Which was also received with hearty applause.

The President of the Day then said: "The originator and projector of the celebration held here so successfully ten years ago, and also of this of the fiftieth anniversary of the raising of the American flag on that staff by order of Commodore Sloat fifty years ago, the cornerstone of whose monument on yonder hill has been laid to-day, the principal moving spirit of this grand jubilee on the Pacific shores of the American Republic, I take pleasure in now introducing to you, Major Edwin A. Sherman, a veteran of the Mexican War, the Orator of the Day."

Major Sherman was greeted with rounds of cheers, as he came forward and delivered the following accurate historic and classic address which was frequently applauded:

Mr. President, Comrade Veterans of the Mexican War, Brother Pioneers and Fellow Citizens:

Ten years ago upon this historic spot, the few survivors of the Mexican War in California came hither to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the taking possession of California and raising of the American flag upon yonder staff, by Commodore John Drake Sloat of the United States Navy, in obedience to the orders of the Government, and to secure it forever from the

grasp of her ancient foe into whose hands California and her people, both native and foreign, were about to be sold and conveyed by the central government of Mexico in payment of the English debt.

Ten years ago, we thought there would be but few of us left, of those who then came hither to celebrate that event, and would be here again on this semi centennial occasion to celebrate in a grander and more imposing manner than we did then; and though four of our Past Presidents—Blanding, Knipe, Hopkins and Deal—have since then been ordered to duty on the other side, the hand of Time has dealt gently with us, and eighty per cent. of our numbers still respond, when our names are called upon the roll, and we are here still to rejoice with our fellow citizens, over the wisdom of our Government in securing this fair land from the grasp of unfriendly monarchical European power and control.

The service we rendered our country upon the battlefields of Mexico while apparently one of conquest and spoliation and injustice towards a weaker nation at the time, and while different motives may have animated the promoters of the Mexican War with different objects to be secured, yet the far-seeing statesmen of our country looked to the years beyond the conflict to be waged, and in which were enfolded the principles of the Monroe Doctrine to be developed and maintained by the American arms and by American valor, with due notice given to England and to all Europe, "Hands off from the continent of America and its affairs."

It was the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine which asserted itself in the most emphatic manner, when John Tyler, President of the United States, on the first day of March, 1845 (three days prior to the surrendering of his office to his successor, James K. Polk,) signed the act of the annexation of Texas, which was ratified on the following fourth of July by its Legislature, and the "Lone Star State" gravitated to the constellation of the American Union.

Texas was unable to stand alone; and previous to the annexation both England and France were bitterly opposed to the measure, while the Northwestern boundary between the United States and British America was in an unsettled state, and the war spirit prevailed to that extent that the Democratic party displayed upon its banners the legend "54° 40' or Fight."

The real issue involved was the diplomatic attempt of Great Britain to put up its barriers on the north and west of the American Republic and hem it completely in, and thus control the North American continent entirely. She had been constantly playing her game for years, and she was as closely watched as a lioness by a band of hunters.

France at that time was favorable to England.

Guizot, the Prime Minister of France, openly avowed the right of European nations to interfere in national affairs upon the Western Continent, to preserve the balance of power.

England, thwarted in her plans in Texas, and jealous of the growing power and influ-



MAJOR JOHN L. BROMLEY,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.

Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

A native of the Monumental City of Baltimore, Maryland.

President of the Alameda County Society of Veterans of the Mexican War, and a Pioneer.

He was a brave soldier and officer in the Battles in front of the City of Mexico in 1847. A respectable and honored citizen and a good man.



HON. WM. FRANK PIERCE,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.

Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association.

Member of the Board of Directors of the Masons' Widows' and Orphans' Home.

A liberal and patriotic gentleman, and earnest promoter of the Sloat Monument enterprise.



DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

A member of the Society of California Pioneers.

Past President of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast.

A perfect gentleman, patriotic to the core, and above reproach.



HON. JESSE D. CARR,

OF SALINAS, MONTEREY COUNTY, CAL.

Active Member of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

Ex-Senator from Monterey County, of the Legislature of California.

One of the oldest and staunchest men of this State, and an honest man.



COL. WELLINGTON C. BURNETT,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Past President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

He was 2nd Lieut. of 15th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and served with distinction in the battles of the Valley of Mexico, the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico in August and September, 1847.

Attorney at Law, and Ex-District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco.

Member of the Sloat Monument Association, etc., etc.



COL. FRANK PIERCE,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.

Attorney at Law.

Member of the Sloat Monument Association.

Ex-American Consul at Matanzas, Cuba.

The nephew of Gen. Franklin Pierce, Ex President of the United States, who won distinguished honors in the War with Mexico, which led the way to his becoming President of the United States in March, 1853.



MRS. ELIZA A. PITTSINGER,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Pioneer Poetess of California, and the author of "The Bugle Peals."

She was the Poet on the occasion of the Celebration at Monterey, July 5th, 1886, and of that at the same place, on July 7th, 1896, insisting on paying her own fare going and returning, her expenses while there, and giving her services gratuitously on both occasions.

Such patriotism is indeed praiseworthy and deserving of mention. Her poem will speak for itself.



MRS. BLAKE-ALVERSON,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.

The favorite Songstress of the Oaks.

This patriotic lady gave her services gratis at Monterey, July 7th, 1896.

She is the daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Kroh, who was the intimate friend of Col. John C. Fremont, and helped to save him and his party from being starved to death in the Rocky Mountains in his explorations of 1848, and came through with him to California. He went to Col. Fremont's relief from Fort Laramie.

ence of the United States, was determined to compensate herself in the payment of the debt due her subjects by Mexico, secretly negotiated with that Government for the sale of California, while her powerful ships of war, like huge birds of prey, hovering along the Pacific Coast, were ready to seize possession and raise the British flag.

This has lately by so-called historians been denied; yet the fact existed nevertheless and the American Government was fully aware of it.

California was remote from the Central Government of Mexico, which had neither power to protect or defend it from foes without, or prevent its secession if the people here so declared; and what she could not keep or defend, she was disposed to sell and get rid of and thus pay her English debt.

Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, whose birthday we also celebrate, was born here in Monterey, July 7th, 1807, and after rising from subordinate military and civic positions, became the leader of a revolution here on the 7th of November, 1836, in which California declared itself independent of Mexico and he became Commandante General of the new Republic, which lasted but a very short period, and was at the same time as the revolt and organization of the "Lone Star Republic of Texas."

This state of affairs alarmed the Mexican Government and it was more disposed to negotiate with England for the sale of California to pay the English debt, and thus have an ally against the United States. At that time, the British agent, Alexander Forbes, from Tepic, Mexico, was in California, and in June 1838, when writing to his brother in England, said:

"The British Government seems lately to have had some suspicion that California would be encroached upon, if not taken entire possession of by the Russians who are settled so close upon its Northern frontier. * * * * The danger does not lie there. There is another restless and enterprising neighbor from whom they will most probably have to defend themselves, or rather submit to; for although the frontiers of North America, are much more distant than the Russians, yet to such men as the back-settlers, distance is of little moment, and they are already well acquainted with the route. The northern American tide of population must roll on southward, and overwhelm not only California, but other more important states; but the invasion of California by American settlers is daily talked of; and if Santa Ana had prevailed against Texas, a portion of the inhabitants of that country, sufficient to overrun California, would now have been its masters.

"There have been some thoughts of proposing to the Mexican Government that it should endeavor to cancel the English debt—which now exceeds fifty millions of dollars—by a transfer of California to the creditors."

On February 1840, the *New York Express* said:

"THE CALIFORNIAS—The rumor has reached New Orleans from Mexico, of the cession to England, of the Californias."

The United States Government, as expressed

in the Monroe doctrine, had the right to defend its frontiers and the American continent against European encroachment, and by the contemplated conveyance of California to Great Britain by the Mexican Government, it was to have been an unfriendly act, hostile to American tradition and independence and opening up a continual antagonism that would have involved a quarter of a century of war and bloodshed upon this continent, in which not only England but the other European monarchical powers would have been combined as allies against us, the end of which no statesman then living could foresee or foretell the results.

As Mexico had declared that the annexation of Texas by the United States would be a declaration of war, our Government watching the machinations of the British diplomats and her vessels of war, ordered Commodore Thomas Ap-Catesby Jones to the command of the Pacific Squadron, to protect American interests, and in case of news of hostilities between Mexico and the United States, to promptly seize and occupy California and blockade the Mexican ports. With the frigate *United States*, (which captured the Macedonian, and the Cyane sloop of war captured with the *Levant* by the American frigate *Constitution* in the last war with Great Britain), Commodore Jones in 1842 sailed in obedience to orders to his destination.

At that time the Hon. Mr. Pickett was U. S. minister to Peru, and on the arrival of Commodore Jones at Callao, he learned sufficient news and with the encouragement given him by our minister, sailed direct for Monterey, California, to take possession.

On December 3d, 1825, there was born in Venezuela, South America, a gentleman whose father was a Virginian and in the diplomatic service of the United States Government, but whose mother was of Spanish blood and education, and that language became his mother tongue. In 1841, four years before the Naval Academy was established by our Government and at Annapolis, he was appointed one of a class of two hundred and fifty midshipmen, and their school of practical instruction was on the "rolling deep." The young man was appointed on the staff of Commodore Jones when but seventeen years of age, on account of his knowledge of the Spanish language, as interpreter and translator, and came to the Pacific Coast with him.

Immediately upon his arrival here at Monterey, Commodore Jones landed a small force on the 19th of October, 1842, hauled down the Mexican flag and hoisted the American flag on that same staff upon which it has been raised to-day. Captain Silva, with the few soldiers of the Mexican army retired. That young midshipman and aide-de-camp and Midshipman Larrentree were ordered to search the office of Collector of Customs in that old building yonder; but there was nothing on entry of record of any late news having been received.

In looking around the office this young midshipman stumbled upon a small bundle of papers that had been thrown aside and never opened. Upon opening this package it was discovered that there *was* later news. Commodore

Jones had made a mistake in being altogether too previous; and on the 28th of October, after being hoisted, this young midshipman hauled down the American flag, raised the Mexican flag, which was saluted with twenty-one guns. Commodore Jones immediately sent word overland to Governor Micheltorena at Los Angeles, and the whole matter was to be referred to their respective governments. Commodore Jones sailed for San Pedro and went to Los Angeles, where he held a personal interview with Governor Micheltorena, which concluded with festivities and a grand ball and entertainment were given to the commodore and the other U. S. naval officers, when he took his departure and sailed around the Horn, homeward bound, with the mortifying reflection, "that he had put his foot in it," by trying to pick California fruit before it was ripe. He was relieved from command for four years and retired to his estate on the Potomac.

An old and experienced officer and the only one in the Pacific Squadron who ever participated in a naval battle was appointed to succeed him. He had, as sailing master under Commodore Decatur, manoeuvred the frigate *United States* in her contest with the frigate *Macedonian*, the crack ship of the British navy, and captured her on the 25th of October, 1812, for which he with the rest received the thanks of Congress. In March, 1825, when in command of the schooner *Grampus* he utterly destroyed the horde of pirates of the West Indies, and captured their leader Cofrecinas, who by court martial at Porto Rico was shot. Previous thereto, when first lieutenant to Commodore Biddle, when the latter was ashore at La Guayra in 1823, leaving him in command of the frigate *Congress*, an earthquake and hurricane occurred which drove from their moorings and entirely destroyed twenty-two merchant vessels and a Columbian man-of-war with all their crews, and only the U. S. frigate *Congress* was saved by the skill and daring courage of this man, who received the just praise of Commodore Biddle for saving the ship.

His subsequent career as commander of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* at Callao, Peru, in giving asylum and protection aboard his ship to the vice-president of Peru, received the approbation and commendation of his government. Brave, experienced, calm and cool in judgment, and determined in action, unmoved by impetuous blood and rashness of ambitious spirits around him, this prudent man, faithful by a long naval service of forty-six years at that time and when sixty-four years of age, is ordered to the command of the Pacific Squadron. Such was the man selected by the United States Government to execute its orders, in the person of COMMODORE JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, whose honor was dearer to him than life, and whose patriotism and unswerving fidelity to his trust, entitles his memory to the eternal gratitude of the Nation and of everyone who breathes the air, drinks the water, who lives and has his being and enjoys this earthly paradise of our Golden State of California.

He had a perplexing and most difficult task to perform. No reliable intelligence could reach

him at Mazatlan with certainty, excepting by the Isthmus of Panama requiring from two to three months' time, or nearly double the time around Cape Horn. The American Consul, John Parrott, and the Vice-Consul, James R. Bolton, at Mazatlan, were both married to Mexican women, who had either to act as double spies in matters of intelligence, prove traitors to their native land, or disloyal to their husbands as the representatives of the United States Government, while at the same time these consuls were merchants plying their vocation among a people suspicious of every movement and hostile in feeling to the extreme toward all Americans, which was encouraged by every Englishman resident or sojourning in Mexico. We had but two or three steam war vessels in our navy at that time, the steam frigates *Princeton*, *Mississippi* and another which had not reached the Gulf of Mexico, and the blockading of ports could be done but by sailing vessels alone.

On the 24th of June, 1845, Commodore Sloat received the following instructions from the secretary of the navy, the Hon. George Bancroft of Massachusetts:

"It is the earnest desire of the President to pursue the policy of peace, and he is anxious that you and every part of your squadron should be assiduously careful to avoid any act which could be construed into any act of aggression.

"Should Mexico, however, be resolutely bent on hostilities, you will be mindful to protect the persons and interests of the citizens of the United States, near the station, and should you ascertain, beyond a doubt, that the Mexican Government has declared war against us, you will employ the force under your command to the best advantage. The Mexican ports on the Pacific are said to be open and defenseless. If you ascertain with certainty, that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the Port of San Francisco, and blockade or occupy such other ports as your force permits."

Thus it will be seen that only the *absolute* knowledge of war having been declared between Mexico and the United States was to be the guide for his actions. His immediate predecessor had been temporarily disgraced and removed from command for acting too hastily, who had like orders to carry out. He had only rumors coming through hostile sources and the enemy's country for his guidance, while the only true course and guide for his action was to closely observe the movements of the British Admiral Seymour in his ship of the line of eighty guns, the *Collingwood*, which was constantly on the alert with its fast-sailing little tender, watching also to learn the first news of war, to sail away to California and take possession of the country before Commodore Sloat. The British flagship was almost constantly on the move, while Sloat remained for seven long months at Mazatlan at anchor to catch the first sounds of war on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, which had to be drained through Mexican ears and imparted by Mexican tongues, even to the American consulate household, itself mostly



MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.

Ex-Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

The Originator of the movement and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, for the Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary, July 7th, 1886, and the Fiftieth Anniversary, July 7th, 1896, of the Taking Possession of California and Raising the American Flag at Monterey, California, by Commodore John D. Sloat, of the U. S. Navy, July 7th, 1846; held at that place July 5th, 1886, and July 7th, 1896, respectively, under the auspices of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, with the assistance of the representatives of the War and Navy Departments of the U. S. Government, the Sloat Monument Association (of which he is the Founder and Secretary since July 5th, 1886), and with the assistance of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which laid the cornerstone of the Sloat Monument at Monterey, on July 7th, 1896.

Past President of the Masonic Veteran Association of the United States, 1892-93-94-95.

Ven. Grand Secretary of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast, 1878 to 1897 inclusive.

Commissioned Major by Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, July 23rd, 1862, during the War of the Rebellion.



DR. JACOB VOORSANGER,
Grand Orator.

E. S. WEST,
Grand Marshal.

W. T. LUCAS,
Dep. Gr. Master.

E. M. PRESTON,
Grand Master.

LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE SLOAT MONUMENT

On the U. S. Military Reservation at Monterey, California, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of California, July 7th, 1896, the 50th Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag, at Monterey, Cal., by Commodore John D. Sloat, U. S. N.

Mexican and whose sympathies were naturally expected to be with their native land. It was a feverish and malarious position, with a cactus mattress and thorny pillow upon which Commodore Sloat was expected to find repose by the Navy Department which placed him there. But he was faithful to his trust no matter how unpleasant, uncertain and unsatisfactory it might be.

He was much older than his subordinates, and his war record had already been made thirty-four years before in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, with whom perhaps the initial step by him might be taken, which would inaugurate a conflict with two nations, at least, even if other European nations besides Great Britain might not also take a hand in American affairs. The responsibilities resting upon his shoulders were heavy and great, and he felt their pressure and knew their weight.

He received rumors and reports from doubtful sources from time to time and had sent Lieut. Archibald Gillespie in March, 1846, in the *Cyane*, sloop of war, to overtake *Fremont*, who, with his exploring party was on his way to Oregon. The sloop of war *Portsmouth* was already at anchor in the harbor of San Francisco and ready to act. The sloop of war *Levant* was already on her way to Monterey, leaving him with the frigate *Savannah* and sloop of war *Warren* at Mazatlan.

All the British vessels of war excepting the *Collingwood* and its little tender were distributed along the coast of Mexico and California, but at sea. The situation was becoming serious, but his orders were of that character that required absolute knowledge of war having been declared which could only be learned through hostile sources. He received no news by official despatches.

Fleet Surgeon Dr. William Maxwell Wood was given permission by Commodore Sloat to return to the United States through Mexico, at the same time made him a secret bearer of despatches, and he traveled in the garb of a civilian, with his uniform at the bottom of his luggage. In his narrative and account of his trip he says:

"The British squadron, headed by Admiral Seymour's ship, the *Collingwood*, followed our squadron in all its movements, and the British authorities had arranged a system of couriers from Tampico, on the Atlantic, to Mazatlan, on the Pacific, by which their squadron had the earliest and most reliable information as to important events. Our government had taken no such precautions. Meeting Sir Thomas Thompson, the commander of the British frigate *Talbot* in the streets of Mazatlan, on the morning following a rumor of war between the United States and Mexico, I mentioned the rumor to him. He remarked there was no truth in it, and that I might be assured that when the war did occur, he would receive the first intelligence of it. An assurance unhappily too true.

"The circumstances which enabled me to defeat these plans, and the consequences which might have resulted from their success, were gratifying. In this state of intense anxiety and great uncertainty, rumors were constantly

reaching us of the existence of war. It will be seen how difficult it was to estimate the value of these rumors when, in the case of war, the information must reach us through an enemy's country, and through the channels of our competitors, where there were so many sources of groundless reports, and so many interests in deceiving us, and the value of trustworthy information may be estimated from the serious consequences of either hasty or delayed action.

"At this juncture Commodore Sloat, wishing to send dispatches to the Government, and hoping that my journey through Mexico might be made tributary to our interests in case of war, gave me permission to return, and placed in my charge his dispatches. * * * With these dispatches and the information confided to me, on the 1st of May, 1846, I left the port of San Blas, in company with Mr. Parrott, U. S. consul at Mazatlan, who was returning to the United States in greatly impaired health.

"We had penetrated five days' journey on horseback into Mexico when, at the city of Guadalajara, we accidentally heard a company of Mexican officers in an adjoining room reading an account of the capture of Thornton's Dragoons by Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, and procured a Mexican newspaper with the account of the affair. * * * I therefore wrote Commodore Sloat a letter assuring him him of the occurrence of hostilities and sending him a translation of the account contained in the Mexican paper. Mr. Parrott, from his long-established commercial relations with Guadalajara, found an opportunity of expressing my letter to the Commodore.

"Immediately upon my arrival in the City of Mexico, I was startled and shocked by hearing the newsboys crying through the streets: 'Grand victory over the North Americans!' but from extraordinary circumstances, not necessary nor proper to be narrated, I received the same night, in my own room at the hotel, from a trusted friend of Tornel, the Minister of War, an exact account of the dismay in the Mexican cabinet, and learned of the overwhelming victories of my life-long friend, General Taylor, and that the choice regiment of the City of Mexico had been annihilated. These discussions of the Mexican cabinet I received every night during my week's stay in the city. All this information I again sent to the commanding officer of the Pacific squadron, signing my letter by an easily understood hieroglyphic, and sending it through the Mexican mail under cover to the subject of a neutral power."

Dr. Wood soon left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz, running great risk of capture and assassination, but through the courtesy of the commander of a neutral man-of-war, was put on board the flagship of the Commodore commanding the blockading squadron of the Gulf, who sent him to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington.

Our own Government had not declared war, and it was not until the news of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had been received at Washington that President Polk sent a special message to Congress announcing that "a state of war existed between Mexico

and the United States, and that two battles had been fought."

The uncertainty of newspaper reports in Mexico, which were controlled by the Mexican Government, and rumors only, which Commodore Sloat had received from time to time, prior to the reception of the first news received by him from Dr. Wood at Guadalajara, and properly waiting for more reliable information, at the same time watching the British Admiral's movements as being the best indication that a state of war existed if the Collingwood sailed.

The British Admiral was pursuing the same line of action in regard to reliable news of the declaration of war and of hostilities having actually commenced between the two countries, and possessing through British sources already mentioned by Dr. Wood, the best means of learning the actual truth.

Mexico had no navy at that time, and California was safe to us, excepting from the British squadron under Admiral Seymour. The sloops of war Portsmouth, Cyane and the Levant of Commodore Sloat's squadron were already in California waters or at anchor in the ports of San Francisco and Monterey, carefully guarding the coveted prize to be taken.

The manifestation of the hostile sentiments of the Mexican people, and with the information that he had already received, he had about determined to proceed, and on the 7th of June, 1846, he took his gig and went on shore at Mazatlan to learn the very latest news. Leaving his boat's crew in charge of his aide-de-camp and signal officer, he paid a last visit to the American Consulate, learned by the last letter received from Dr. Wood, of the confirmation of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and that Vera Cruz and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico were blockaded. This was the *absolute* "information beyond a doubt," in accordance with his instructions that he had long been waiting for, in order to be certain that he was right, and not too hasty like his predecessor, Commodore Jones, in his action.

Commodore Sloat returned to his boat, and gave orders to "shove off," while a grim smile overspread his countenance and he indicated to his aide-de-camp (who is with us to-day) that the hour had come for action. On reaching the deck of the Savannah, he retired to his cabin, but soon the entire ship's crew were humming like a hive of bees. It was quickly observed that the British tender, which had also just learned the news, was heaving up anchor, shaking out her sails and getting under way, sailed across the bow of the Savannah, and spreading all her sails, was steering south to convey information to the British Admiral Seymour who was with the British line of battle ship Collingwood at San Blas.

After taking on more water, on June 8th, 1846, Commodore Sloat, leaving the sloop of war Warren behind at Mazatlan to bring him later news and despatches, gave the final orders, and the frigate Savannah, the greyhound and fastest sailing vessel of war then in the world, was soon under a cloud of canvas and sailing at full speed for Monterey, where she arrived on the 2nd of July in just twenty-four days,

where she found the Cyane and the Levant sloops of war at anchor in the harbor, where Commodore Sloat, with calm and cool deliberation prepared his plans for taking possession and permanently occupying the whole of California.

The prize was his and could not be snatched away from him; and he knew that the British ship Collingwood from her slow sailing qualities could not arrive under a week. The excitement among the few Americans on shore and the people who were uncertain as to what was being done, the ardent anxiety on the part of the officers and crews of the other American vessels of war for immediate action to be taken in which they might achieve personal distinction and fame, had reached the highest tension before his arrival, while his cool judgment in weighing the complicated state of affairs determined him to keep his own counsel and take due time in making his preparations. His proclamation in English and Spanish had to be prepared in triplicate for several places at Monterey, San Jose and San Francisco.

The Bear Flag episode at Sonoma, with prisoners of war taken to Sutter's Fort and held there, with an independent government proclaimed under the "Republic of California" had thrown the native California population into a hostile frenzy, while the auxiliary movement of Fremont had still further prevented the pacification of the Spanish population to that degree that a military force would be required in the interior to hold the country as well as that of the naval which could only occupy and hold the ports. Neither the clamors of the people on shore nor the manifestation of impatience on the part of his subordinate officers could force the stern and cool old Commodore to hastily act before he got ready. After having completed his plans and sent his final orders to Capt. Montgomery, of the sloop of war Portsmouth at San Francisco, all was ready on the night of the 6th of July for active operations to be commenced the next morning.

He called no council of war of the officers of his squadron, though he had been approached by those who had arrived in the Cyane and Levant before him who had become infected with the spirit of impatience of the few Americans on shore, and were desirous of immediate action by at once landing a force, raising the American flag, and let the proclamation be prepared and read afterwards. If the case had been of immediate emergency, this he no doubt would have done, but the act that he was to perform he deemed should be done in a dignified manner and worthy of the great American nation which he represented. He had received no fresh dispatches from his Government, and the only information that he had of war between Mexico and the United States was through Mexican sources and hearsay only, and no wise official, and he afterwards acknowledged this fact to Dr. Wm. Maxwell Wood of the U. S. Navy, who, as has already been stated, picked up this information when he was at Guadalajara and the City of Mexico, passing through Mexico on his return home to



ADMIRAL LESTER A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N.

[COMMANDING THE PACIFIC STATION.]

This experienced and gallant officer, wearing the double stellar insignia of his rank, is worthy of his high command, and of the generous plaudits of the American people which he so lavishly received at their hands at the Celebration held at Monterey, on July 7th, 1896. He gave the fullest measure of his efforts and resources at his command to make it a perfect success, for which he receives the sincere gratitude of the Veterans of the Mexican War and of the Sloat Monument Association, as well as of all who were there to enjoy that supreme patriotic satisfaction. Words fail to do him justice. — E. A. S.



REV. A. A. MCALISTER, U. S. N.

Chaplain Mare Island Navy Yard. First Chaplain of the Day at Monterey, Cal., July 7th, 1896. Member of the Executive Committee of the Sloat Monument Association, and one of its most ardent promoters. He is an honor to his profession and to the Navy.



REV. W. E. EDMONDSON, U. S. N.

Chaplain of Flagship Philadelphia.
Second Chaplain of the Day at Monterey, Cal., July 7th, 1896.
"None know him but to love him; none name him but to praise."



CAPT. C. S. COTTON, U. S. N.

Commanding U. S. Flagship Philadelphia. Admiral L. A. BEARDSLEE commanding the Pacific Station. A brave and skilful officer and a courteous and affable gentleman, worthy of the command of so noble a ship.

the United States and through the heart of the enemy's country, liable to be captured and shot as a spy, for he carried his uniform in the bottom of his luggage.

On the night of the 6th of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat sent by a trusty courier (who is here with us to-day) the following dispatch to Capt. John B. Montgomery commanding the sloop of war Portsmouth at San Francisco :

"I have determined to hoist the flag of the United States at this place, to-morrow, as I would prefer being sacrificed for doing too much than too little. If you consider you have sufficient force, or, if Fremont will join you, you will hoist the flag at Yerba Buena, or at any other proper place, and take possession of the fort, and that portion of the country."

On the morning of the 7th of July a formal demand for the surrender of Monterey was presented to the Mexican Military Commandant, who in reply said, that he was "not authorized to surrender the place and referred Commodore Sloat to Don Jose Castro, the Commanding General of California."

This was an evasion ; but the Mexican commandant with but a handful of soldiers retired.

Says Commodore Sloat in his report :

"Every arrangement having been made the day previous, the necessary force (about 250 seamen and marines) was immediately embarked in the boats of the squadron, and landed at 10 o'clock under cover of the guns of the ships, with great promptitude and good order, under the immediate command of Captain Wm. Mervine assisted by Commander H. N. Page as second. The forces were immediately formed and marched to the Custom House, where my proclamation to the inhabitants of California was read ; the standard of the United States hoisted amid three hearty cheers by the troops and foreigners present, and a salute of 21 guns fired by all the ships. Immediately afterwards the proclamation both in English and Spanish was posted up about the town and two Justices of the Peace appointed to preserve order and punish delinquencies, the Alcaldes declining to serve."

Now, in relation to the Proclamation, the hoisting of the flag, etc. The young midshipman, who four years before under Commodore Jones had acted as his aide-de camp, when Commodore Jones made his mistake as already stated, was at this time but 21 years of age, acting in the same capacity to Commodore Sloat and was also his Signal Officer. He wrote the proclamation in both English and Spanish, making several copies of each, and one of them was read by Rodman M. Price, purser of the Cyane, and which you have heard read to-day. This young midshipman as Signal Officer accompanied by one of the seamen, a petty officer and quartermaster (whose name is unknown), the latter carrying the flag rolled up under his arm, took their stations at the corner of the Custom House immediately by the flag staff, and the flag was bent on or fastened to the halliards ready for hoisting. At the close of the reading of the proclamation the Signal Officer directed the

Quartermaster at once to hoist the flag and he did so, but only half-way, as the halliards or rope had got jammed in the truck or top. It was a critical moment, and the Signal Officer immediately snatched the halliards out of the hands of the Quartermaster and attempted to hoist it himself, but met with no better success. Seeing the difficulty, Midshipman Higgins rushed forward, threw off his coat and taking off his shoes, climbed the flagstaff, cleared the rope and sang out "Hoist away ! Toler !" and the Signal Officer did so, and made the rope fast to the cleat.

It was the self same William P. Toler, the Midshipman and Signal Officer, the aide-de-camp of Commodore John Drake Sloat, who wrote the proclamation which has just been read, and who has again, just fifty years afterward, hoisted the American flag at the head of the same staff and on the identical spot to-day. All honor to William P. Toler ; and Capt. Wm. Swasey, the Consular Secretary of Thomas O. Larkin, the faithful U. S. Consul, is here to-day as he was then to confirm the truth of this statement.

Commodore Sloat says further in his report :

"Deeming Purser D. Fauntleroy well qualified for such service, I directed him on the 8th to organize a company of 35 dragoons from volunteers from the ships and citizens on shore, to reconnoitre the country, keep open the communication between Monterey and San Francisco, and to prevent the people from being robbed, etc., and directed him to purchase the necessary horses and equipments and to mount them.

"Passed Midshipman Louis McLane having also volunteered for that service, I appointed him First Lieutenant of that company. On the 17th Mr. Fauntleroy was directed to reconnoitre the country with his command as far as the Mission of San Juan, to take possession of that place, hoist the flag, and to recover ten brass guns, said to have been buried there by General Castro, when he retreated from that place.

"On his arrival there, Mr. Fauntleroy found the place had been taken possession of an hour or two previous by Captain Fremont, with whom he returned to Monterey on the 19th. He was subsequently sent to garrison the place, dig up and mount the guns, and recover a large quantity of powder and shot said to have been secreted there ; all of which he accomplished before I sailed from Monterey, between which, the Pueblo of San Jose and San Francisco a perfectly free communication was maintained.

"On the afternoon of the 15th of July the Congress arrived, and Commodore Stockton reported for duty.

"On the 16th of July the British Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, arrived in the Collingwood, 80 guns. An officer was immediately sent to tender him the usual courtesies and the facilities of the port. He was subsequently furnished with a set of top-gallant masts and other spars for his ship, and sailed on the 23rd for the Sandwich Islands.

"The visit of the Admiral was very serviceable to our cause in California, as the inhabi-

tants fully believed he would take part with them, and that we would be obliged to abandon our conquest: but when they saw the friendly intercourse subsisting between us, and found that he could not interfere in their behalf, they abandoned all hope of seeing the Mexican flag fly in California again."

As an officer of the U. S. Navy justly remarked, "Commodore Sloat knew what a slow sailing old tub the British flag-ship Collingwood was; and beat her into Monterey just two weeks ahead, and had ample time to perfect his plans for landing and taking possession, not only of Monterey, but to organize a cavalry force to operate in the interior of the country and unite with Fremont."

There is an episode of unwritten history furnished by Mr. William P. Toler, the aide-de-camp of Commodore Sloat who is with us today, and which is here given for the first time.

Immediately after the arrival of the British flagship Collingwood, Commodore Sloat with his aide-de-camp paid the customary official visit to Admiral Seymour on board of that ship. Midshipman Toler remained in the Commodore's gig with the coxswain and boat's crew. After a little, one of the British officers, who had met Toler before, and on most friendly terms, invited him to come up on board the ship, and he did so, where he was agreeably entertained. While sitting by the mess-table and chatting, a group of British officers near by were indulging in jolly conversation with considerable laughter, which was rather boisterous and which attracted Toler's attention, and he asked his British friend what was the cause of it, who replied, confidentially, that "it was a great joke at the Admiral's expense." "What is the joke?" asked Toler. His British friend replied as follows:

"You see, that when we were near Point Pinos, the Admiral came on deck and manifested a great deal of anxiety, and gave strict orders to the quartermaster, who carried the spy-glass, to keep a sharp look out when rounding the Point. As the Collingwood made the turn and was sailing in, the Admiral, in sharp tones, said: 'Quartermaster, do you see a flag flying on shore?' The latter replied, 'Yes, sir; but I cannot make it out, sir.' The Admiral becoming more excited, kept repeating the question sharply, and received the same answer. At last he said again: 'Quartermaster, do you see a flag on shore now?' The Quartermaster, shading his eyes and stooping a little and getting a view under the fog, replied, 'Yes, sir; I see a flag very clearly now, sir.' 'What flag is it?' asked the Admiral. The Quartermaster replied, '*It is the American flag, sir.*' Upon which the British Admiral slapped his thigh, stamped his foot and passionately exclaimed in disappointment, '*Then, by God, I am too late!*'"

This was the "joke" over which the group of British officers were laughing and witnessing the anger and disappointment exhibited by Admiral Seymour of the British squadron at finding himself outailed by over two weeks and Commodore Sloat already in possession of California, while the payment of the English debt by Mexico was put further off than ever, and

California was forever secured to the American Union by the skilful and brave little old Commodore John Drake Sloat.

Another incident related by Commodore Sloat to his family, confirmed by his son Warrington Sloat, his private secretary at the time, and which the Commodore also stated to the Hon. Wm. S. Green, U. S. Surveyor-General, who is one of our honorable vice-presidents today, when the Commodore was a guest at his house in 1852, about the time that he located and purchased for the U. S. Government Mare Island from General Vallejo for a navy yard. This is not legend or story of fiction as it has been falsely termed by lying so-called historians, but Commodore Sloat's own statements.

When the British line of battle ship Collingwood arrived, there were the two frigates Savannah and Congress and the two sloops of war Cyane and the Levant of Commodore Sloat's squadron at anchor, with a battery of 42 pounders on shore being constructed. The Collingwood anchored within pistol-shot of the Savannah. That ship with the other vessels was ready for action; the decks were cleared, anchors hove short, the matches were lighted, and the gunners stood by loaded cannon; the yards were full of men ready to drop the sails on the instant of a signal. "In fact," said Commodore Sloat, "we did everything but show our teeth—run the guns out of the port-holes." The practical eye of the Admiral could not but observe the preparations for immediate action.

"You seem to be about to give your men some practice in the art of gunnery," said the Admiral, as he shook hands with the Commodore. Sloat pointed to the flag on shore and remarked that he "did not know but it would take some practice to keep it there."

"Will you answer me candidly one question?" asked the Admiral. "Did you get any dispatches through Mexico just before you left Mazatlan?"

"I did not," was the prompt answer from Sloat.

After a few moment's study, the Admiral said: "You did right, perhaps, and your government will sustain you as the case now stands; but don't you know, Commodore, that there is not an officer in the British Navy who would have dared to take the responsibility you have done? You doubtless had orders to take Monterey in case of war; but when you left Mazatlan there were only a few leading Mexicans and myself who knew of the existence of hostilities. It is all over now," he continued; "but tell me, Commodore, since you are not a man to shrink from responsibility, what would you have done had there been when you reached here, the flag of another nationality floating where yours now floats, and that flag guarded by a ship of the line?"

"I would," said Commodore Sloat, "have fired at least one shot at it, and perhaps have gone to the bottom, and left my government to settle the matter as it thought best."

When John Bull and his calves break down the fences and jump into a neighbor's pasture and fields without warning, only Uncle Sam's

Vaqueros and "Cow Boys" of America or the Dutch Boers of Africa are equal to the task of driving them out again and rebuilding the fences.

Said Commodore Sloat in his letter of March 20, 1855, written from New York, to Fleet Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, "I am most happy to acknowledge the very important services you rendered the government and the squadron in the Pacific under my command at the breaking out of the Mexican War. The information you furnished me at Mazatlan from Guadalajara (at the risk of your life) was the only reliable information I received of that event, and which induced me to proceed immediately to California, and upon my own responsibility to take possession of that country. I have always considered the performance of your journey through Mexico at the time as an extraordinary feat, requiring great presence of mind and address. How you escaped from the heart of an enemy's country and such a people has always been a wonder to me, and has been so characterized on all occasions."

The Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate commented on Fleet Surgeon Wood's valuable services as follows:

"Every intelligent mind must at once appreciate the importance of the service which you have rendered the country, and your personal hazard in traveling through the heart of the enemy's country, communicating with your military superior, and furnishing him with the sole and otherwise unattainable information upon which he based the acquisition of California. The importance of this acquisition, can be best estimated by asking ourselves 'What would have been our National position in the Pacific and upon our Oregon frontier, had Great Britain, instead of ourselves, acquired possession of it?' I have always contended that its acquisition constitutes one of the Navy's strongest claims upon the gratitude of the Nation, and this chapter in its history, furnished by your own service, but strengthens this conviction."

The final and last communication received by Commodore Sloat from Surgeon Wood through Guadalajara was on the 7th of June, 1846, as he says in his report, as being the only positive information received by him of actual hostilities having broken out between Mexico and the United States, though uncertain rumors and unsatisfactory information had reached Mazatlan before, and so as he says in his official report:

"These hostilities, I considered, would justify my commencing offensive operations on the west coast of California, to carry out the orders of the Department of the 24th of June, 1845. Leaving the Warren at Mazatlan to bring me any dispatches or important information that might reach there, I arrived at Monterey on the 2nd of July, where I found the Cyane and the *Levant*, and learned that the Portsmouth was at San Francisco, to which places they had been previously ordered to await further instructions.

'At 7 A. M. of the 9th, Commander Montgomery hoisted the flag at San Francisco, read

and posted my proclamation and took possession of that part of the country in the name of the United States.

"For a detailed account of the proceedings at San Francisco, etc., I refer you to the enclosed copies of my orders to Commander Montgomery and his report to me (Nos. 1 to 10).

"On the 23rd, my health being such as to prevent my attending to so much and such laborious duties, I directed Commodore Stockton, to assume the command of the forces and operations on shore; and, on the 29th, having determined to return to the United States via Panama, I hoisted my broad pennant on board the *Levant* and sailed for Mazatlan and Panama, leaving the remainder of the squadron under his command, believing that no further opposition would be made to our taking possession of the whole of the Californias, (as General Castro had less than one hundred men), and that I could render much more important service by returning to the United States with the least possible delay, to explain to the Government the situation and wants of that country, than I could by remaining in command in my infirm state of health.

"At the time of my leaving Monterey, the United States were in quiet possession of all "Alta California" north of Santa Barbara.

"The Cyane sailed for San Diego on the 26th to carry down Captain Fremont, with about one hundred and fifty riflemen (Americans) to take possession there and to cut off General Castro's retreat to Lower California or Mexico.

"The Congress was to sail on the 30th for San Pedro to take possession there. That place is 27 miles from the City of Angels, where General Castro and Governor Pico then were, and I have every reason to believe (knowing their anxiety to do so) that immediately on her arrival they would surrender, which would put an end to all opposition to the United States in the Californias.

"In closing this report, I should do injustice to my own feelings and to the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron I had the honor to command, if I neglected the opportunity to state that no men could display more zeal, activity and determined desire to do honor to their country and the service than they; consequently, it would be invidious to particularize any individuals when all were equally zealous to do their duty in their respective stations.

"Hoping the course I have pursued will meet the approbation of the Department, I have the honor to be

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, etc.,

JOHN D. SLOAT, Commodore.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

His report was written on board the *Levant* while at sea, on July 31, on his return home. On his arrival at Panama he had to cross the Isthmus on mule-back and down the Chagres river in a bungalow in the most sickly period and dangerous portion of the year, and await an opportunity at Chagres to embark on shipboard where he might sail for the nearest foreign port, from whence he could obtain passage direct to

the United States, and sending his report to the Secretary of the Navy from New York, he followed it himself in a few days, arriving at Washington early in November, 1846.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, dated December 5th, 1846, in briefly reciting what Commodore Sloat had done, in obedience to his instructions, speaking of his actions, says:

"The officer who was thus instructed, observed the line of conduct prescribed to him with such intelligence and fidelity, that no complaint has ever been made of any unauthorized aggression on his part." "On the 29th of July, Commodore Sloat found his infirm health so enfeebled by his arduous duties that he determined to avail himself of a permission which had been given him, in his discretion, to assign his command to Commodore Stockton, and sailed for Panama on his return home. After encountering much peril and hardship, this gallant and meritorious officer arrived at the Seat of Government early in November last." * *

"In the novel situation in which both the commanders of our naval forces have been placed, without instructions to regulate them in the detail of their conduct, they have adopted measures to preserve social order and maintain our authority, and to withhold from the enemy any advantages from the conquered territory, which are believed to be warranted by the laws of war."

"The conduct of both commanders has been marked by discretion, a spirit of conciliation, and a sacred respect for private rights, while the military movements have been ably conceived and brilliantly executed." * * *

This report of the Secretary of the Navy, commencing by reciting the original orders given to Commodore Sloat on June 24, 1845, and ending with the highest praise and commendation that could possibly be given to a brave and faithful officer, cancelled all other orders and communications from the naval department written under misapprehensions and in ignorance of the true condition of affairs, conveying implied censure, and which were never received by Commodore Sloat, and nothing of the kind after the most diligent search by the proper officer appointed is to be found in the archives of the Navy Department at Washington.

The orders were given, obeyed both in the spirit and in the letter, and the glorious achievement of the conquest of California, and snatching the prize from the claws of the British Lion in so skilful and complete a manner by Commodore Sloat, entitles his memory to the eternal admiration and gratitude not of Californians alone but of the whole of the American nation. Yet here in this golden land and on the burnished golden shield of California, there is a foul stain and splotch of falsehood and slander, which should be wiped off, and the brilliancy of our state escutcheon completely restored. Vile reptiles have crawled over it and left their trails of black slime upon its face, which only the sharp acid of public indignation and the fires of scorn and contempt can remove. The H. H. Bancroft so-called history, is but a series of bound volumes of lies, detraction, libel and slander of some of the most gallant, daring and

honorable men, patriots, soldiers and statesmen of our country that this age has produced. Sloat, Stockton, Fremont, Grant and others have been most foully lied about, and to borrow the prestige of the name and to creep into the shadow of the fame of George Bancroft the historian of the nation, the name of Bancroft is given to a mass of deliberate lying and slander which has caused the Society of California Pioneers to cleanse its shelves of the pollution and stain, to expurgate its roll of honor and bar its doors to the entrance of the Chief and his aids of this production which has come up out of the black press-room and bindery of the "Father of Lies."

More than eighteen years this hero of half a century ago had lain in his grave, and and there were none but the veterans of the Mexican War to stand forth in his defense, in which they have defended the honor of their dead comrade, Commodore John Drake Sloat.

Says the Hon. C. E. S. Wood, the son of Fleet Surgeon Wm. Maxwell Wood, in his letter to me, written at Portland, Oregon, June 25, 1896:

"You are entirely and indisputably correct in your defense of Sloat, and it is an outrage that any defense should be needed."

An eternal debt of gratitude is especially due to our honorable Senator in Congress, Geo. C. Perkins, whose unremitting labors and attention have been devoted in the helping to rescue the honored fame of Commodore Sloat from the mass of obloquy, misrepresentation and falsehood which H. H. Bancroft and his coadjutors had heaped upon it, and to Senator Perkins especially are the people of California indebted for his efforts in the passage of the bill thus far in the appropriating funds for his monument.

On this, the fiftieth anniversary of his last and most glorious achievement, the veterans of the Mexican War have the inexpressible joy of witnessing the triumphant vindication of his good name, the celebration by the grateful people of this "Golden State" of the crowning act of his fame, which secured and added an empire to the domain of the Republic, while the stars of three States formed out of the original territory of California have been added to the Constellation of the American Union and where they will forever remain.

Then let the perfect ashlar from all the Counties of California be here laid in imperishable granite in the square elevated base upon which the superstructure is to be reared, with California the chief corner stone. Upon this long neglected spot of half a century, let the Government of the people of these United States, rear a shaft upon whose tablets in letters of gold the history of his renown, and the meditation and story of the daring, faithful and patriotic Fleet Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, while high up on the lofty pedestal of fame, the statue of COMMODORE JOHN DRAKE SLOAT in bronze, pointing to yonder staff where our glorious ensign was raised by his command over a land redeemed, where the wild beasts no longer roam, where civilization prevails, and



BRIGADIER GENERAL, JAMES W. FORSYTH, U. S. A.,

COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA. HEADQUARTERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

One of the most meritorious officers in the U. S. Army. With a splendid record in the field for services rendered in critical times of danger, the star upon his shoulder glitters upon a cuirass of honor worn over the brave heart beneath it.

Always affable and courteous, and whenever it has been possible to grant the request of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War or of the rest of the people of the State, he has invariably complied with their request, for which all feel grateful. We trust that in time the constellations will gather upon his shoulders, though not at the rate of sixteen to one.—E. A. S.



COL. O. D. GREENE, U. S. A.

Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of California, Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth commanding. One of the Vice Presidents of the day at the celebration at Monterey July 7th, 1896. A splendid officer with an enviable record, a most courteous and affable gentleman, who graciously rendered every service in his position to make the celebration a success both at Monterey and at San Francisco on July 9th, 1896, for which he receives our sincere thanks.—E. A. S.



MAJOR TULLY MCCREA, U. S. A.

Who commanded the Batteries of U. S. Artillery at the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag at Monterey July 7, 1896, and aided so much to make it a success, and to whom the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War are greatly indebted.



CAPT. JOHN H. MACOMBER, U. S. A.

Chaplain Angel Island.
Chaplain to represent the U. S. Army at the celebration at Monterey July 7, 1896.
Member of the Sloat Monument Association.

where the blessings of civil and religious liberty are enjoyed.

Comrade veterans of the Mexican War, our ranks are fast thinning out and our eyes which in our young manhood days shone with the fierce light of battle, are rapidly being changed into the moss agates of old age, and ere long the last of us will be mustered out. In the evening twilight of our lives, as we remember the past and look to the near future, when there will come a realization of our hopes in the completion of the monument here begun, and the statue of our honored Comrade Commodore Sloat shall be unveiled, we can then turn with joyful gaze to the golden setting sun, while he paints the sea, the valleys and the mountains in glorious hues and spreads his gorgeous mantle over the skies begemmed with the jewels of the heavens, then we can exclaim like one of old, 'Now, let thy servants depart in peace, for our eyes have beheld thy salvation,' and we will follow our patriotic, brave and gallant Commanders over that last pontoon bridge, and go into camp on that other "Golden Shore."

The peroration of Major Sherman's address was greeted with the most hearty applause.

The girls of the Living Flag then sang with splendid effect "The Star Spangled Banner."

The President of the Day then introduced Mrs. Eliza A. Pittsinger, who in an eloquent manner, delivered the following original poem which elicited the heartiest applause:

CALIFORNIA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

BY ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

[Delivered at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Taking Possession of California and Raising of the American Flag by Commodore John Drake Sloat of the U. S. Navy on July 7th, 1846, delivered by her on July 7th, 1896].

Why do we meet, my friends, to-day?
What records have led us on the way?
What scenes are past, what themes attend,
And with historic grandeur blend?
A single word shall fan the fire,
And each advancing thought inspire.

That word is Progress; and its course
Cannot be stayed by creed or force—
Its germs were planted in the Past,
Its blossoms crown the ages vast;
And as the mighty years speed on
The victories of life are won—
To perfect good its path extends,
And like a star its light attends
The fall of Empires, and the wane
Of powers that shall not live again.

And as we meet this summer morn
How many a loyal thought is born!
How many a fancy takes its flight
O'er valley, plain and rocky height;
We lift the veil, we follow fast
The scenes and records of the past—
O, how the hazy solitude
Once whispered to those races crude
Long ere the padre's cross was seen
To cast its shadow 'mid the sheen!

The years sped on! The Golden Clime
Awaited something more sublime
And lasting than the dwindling seed
Of rustic rite or ancient creed.

O, Eden Land, thou wert so fair,
In thy young life so sweet and rare,
That rival nations as a prize,
Once sought thee for a paradise;
And 'mid contention, strife and moil,
They bore their banners to thy soil!

The prize was here, and regal Spain
Strove hard, and did that prize obtain—
And yet her power was weak to hold
This clime of sunshine, bloom and gold;
Not even Cortez' mighty arm
Possessed the skill or held the charm.

'Twas eighteen hundred twenty-five
When Mexico threw off her chains;
The love of conquest was alive,
And flowed through her ambitious veins,
Whereby she bent her anxious eyes
Upon this charmed Paradise;
And Echuadra sped his way
Up through the seas of mist that play
With the hills and vales of Monterey.

And thus through all the ebb and flow
Of rival nations in the strife,
The dusty, sun-crowned Mexico,
With new impulsion, hope and life,
Unfurled her flag, and for a time
Obtained possession of the clime.

It could not last, 'twas doomed to be
Like some poor wreck upon the sea—
The prize was here; and Freedom planned
The final conquest of her land—
She saw the winding path that led
Our hero to the front and head,
As with a small and valiant band
He gained possession of the land.

And thus our gallant Sloat became
A star amid the Sons of Fame—
True as the magnet to the steel,
Equipped and armed with loyal zeal,
As with an energy sublime,
He stormed the Castle of his Time,
Unfurled our flag, and solved the plan
That Liberty designs for man.

To our illustrious Sloat we yield
The Victor's crown, the Hero's shield—
He came and won; and by his toil
His footprints shine upon our soil.

His bark was borne across the sea
That California might be free;
Our flag went up in time of need,
His arm was strong to sow the seed,
Whose blossoms crown the shining way
To this our Semi-Centennial Day.

Fair Stars and Stripes! beloved and bright!
Ye came with golden floods of light;
Beneath your folds new life and thought
Sped forth as if by magic wrought!

New inspiration like a flame
Of heavenly glory then became
A beacou-star, whose charms unfurled
Like splendors of a new-born world!

O, land engirt with sea and sun,
Sublime the fame that thou hast won!
Thy cities in their grandeur rise,
Their spires are pointing to the skies,
Thy fruit the wonder of the world,
And in thy sunlight is impearled
A crystal radiance that glows,
And into waves of thought it flows!

That radiance charms my soul to-day,
'Tis like the welcome beams of May;
Upon the toil-worn Veterans
Of Mexico its light expands,
And how it blesses, warms and cheers,
The pathway of our Pioneers!
Beneath it how our blossoms gleam!
Beneath it what a mighty stream
Of speech and music now display
The zeal and glory of the day!

O, Freeman, wave your banners grand
In all their splendor through the land!
And down the valleys as we sing
Let golden hallelujahs ring;
For fifty years ago to-day
The seed was sown in Monterey!
The harvest time begins to dawn;
We're marching on, we're marching on.

O, 'tis the Semi-Centennial Year!
Our bells are ringing loud and clear!
The Star of Freedom rises high,
A Rainbow spans the Western sky!
Rejoice, my people, great and free,
It is the Year of Jubilee!

Rejoice, rejoice, the day is ours!
The years have brought their heavenly powers!
And we have only to behold,
To claim the prize and win the gold!
The vines are springing at our feet,
We've but to pluck the fruit and eat!

'Tis here, 'tis here, the Promised Land;
'Tis here in Freedom's cause we stand;
'Tis here we sing our songs of praise
To gladden these Centennial days—
O, Monterey, upon thy sand
Are footprints wonderful and grand!

The Eagle from her mountain height
Sped downward to these valleys bright;
And through the weary march of Time
Her burning glance was on the clime—
She was a watcher on the wall,
She saw the stormy rise and fall
Of noisy faction, selfish clan,
As through the warring years they ran.

At last with her deep piercing eyes,
She saw the Star of Freedom rise;
As far as heard a Golden Song,
And as its numbers rolled along
They thrilled her with their magic power—
And then she knew the expectant hour

Had come when she should yield her post
To God's true Guardians of the Coast.

And thus it was, for this we meet
To make our Liberties complete;
For this we sing our songs of praise,
For this the land is all ablaze,
As on this Semi-Centennial Day
We wave our flags in Monterey.

Fair Monterey, in future time
Thy name shall ring in classic rhyme;
'Tis here the pilgrim shall be led,
'Tis here his fancy shall be fed,
O, here upon this charmed ground
The sacred relics shall be found;
And in this Mecca of the West,
At last his weary feet shall rest.

Mrs. Blake Alverson then sang "Viva La America" as only herself can sing it with its full spirit of patriotic fire and sweetness of song, for which she was roundly applauded as at its close she waved the American flag, creating the greatest enthusiasm, and sang the following as an encore:

"OLD GLORY."

Words by THOMAS J. DUGGAN.
Music by HOMER N. BARTLETTE.

Old Glory, Flag of Liberty,
In triumph wave o'er land and sea,
The pride of millions yet to be,
'Neath Freedom's glorious sway.
We gaze upon each starry fold,
In beauty to the skies unrolled
And link with thee in pride untold,
Our land America.—*Chorus.*

Old Glory, founded by our sires,
Amid the flame of battle fires,
Thy gleam the heart of all inspires
With rapture day by day.
The flag of the new world art thou,
To tyranny thou ne'er shalt bow,
Forever wave above the brow,
Of free America.—*Chorus.*

Old Glory! for thy honored past
Our hearts revere thee till the last;
Our dearest hopes are on thee cast,
To never fade away.
Triumphant, noble, brave and free,
Still onward shall thy progress be,
For honor, peace and liberty
And for America.

Chorus.

Unfurl thy grandeur to the stars,
Dear flag of many battle scars,
Renowned in hallowed story.
All Hail! to thee, O emblem grand
The guardian of our native land,
Old Glory.

The Hon. H. C. Gesford, Grand President of the Native Sons, was then introduced and made a telling and eloquent speech for which he was heartily cheered.



MAJOR SIDNEY J. LOOP,
OF ALAMEDA, CAL.

President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War (for the third term).
President of the Board of Trustees of the Veteran's Home at Yountville, Cal.
He belonged to Co. G, 1st U. S. Artillery, and served his country well in Mexico.
He is a Member of the Sloat Monument Association.



COL. JOSEPH STEWART, U. S. A. (Retired.)
Residence, BERKELEY, CAL.

Past President and now Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

Vice-President of the Sloat Monument Association.

With a long, faithful and arduous service in both peace and war. He has made a most honorable record, to be proud of.



COMRADE CHARLES LANGE,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

Also, a Member of the Sloat Monument Association.

Retired as Ordnance Sergeant of the U. S. Army, after nearly a life time of faithful service both in the field as well as garrison.



CAPT. WM. L. DUNCAN,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Past President and Secretary of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

Vice-President of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

He was a Lieutenant and acting Captain of Co. B in Col. Edward Baker's Regiment of 4th Illinois Volunteers, and rendered good service especially in the battles in front of the City of Mexico.



COMRADE A. C. McDONALD,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Treasurer of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War. He was Sergeant of Company B of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers under Col. Francis Wynkoop, and was in some of the severest fighting in Mexico, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

A true and tried soldier, and of inflexible fidelity and integrity as his frequent election as Treasurer shows.

A member of the Sloat Monument Association.



COL. A. ANDREWS,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Past President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War. He served as Captain of Company A, Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and did good service in the battles in front of the City of Mexico.

Colonel for many years on the staffs of the Governors of California, and now on the staff of Gov. James Budd.



COL. JOHN W. MCKENZIE,
OF OCEAN VIEW, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Past Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

He was First Sergeant of Duncan's Battery, Co. A, Second Regiment of U. S. Artillery, and fired the first gun at the battle of Palo and one of the last at the City of Mexico. He was the Colonel of a Regiment of the National Guard of California and instructor during the late war.

The Hon. Niles Searles, Vice-President of the Society of California Pioneers, made a short and humorous address which greatly delighted everybody present.

The vast audience then united in singing the National Hymn, "America," and the Rev. O.

E. Edmondson, Chaplain of the U. S. Flagship Philadelphia, pronounced an eloquent and fervent benediction, and the Great Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the taking possession of California and raising the American flag at Monterey by Commodore Sloat was ended and his honored fame gloriously vindicated.



Part 3.

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag by Capt. J. B. Montgomery of the U. S. Sloop of War Portsmouth, at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, California, on the Plaza and the Presidio, on July 9th, 1846, by Orders from Commodore John Drake Sloat, U. S. N.

Celebrated Thursday, July 9th, 1896.



MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, presented to the rest of the Committee the subject of also having a celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the raising of the American Flag at San Francisco as well as at Monterey. Gen. Forsyth, at his solicitation, having consented and given orders for the firing of salutes at the Presidio and the Forts in the harbor of San Francisco, also on July 9th, 1896. That as the Veterans of the Mexican War would have all that they could do with the celebration at Monterey and the two events coming so near together that the celebration at San Francisco, which ought to be held, and the honors and labors should be shared with others. That the Exempt Fire Company having their engine-house of the old Monumental Engine Company at Brenham Place, immediately near the old flag-staff on the Plaza, now called Portsmouth Square, where they had kept the American flag flying for nearly half a century, should be invited to take charge and act as a Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag in San Francisco, on July 9th, 1896. To this Col. Joseph Stewart and Comrade Charles Lange, the other members of the committee, gave their hearty consent.

Accordingly the invitation was sent to the President, George T. Bohen, of the Exempt Fire Company, to which a most hearty response and acceptance was received, and these old veteran firemen went to work with a will and determination characteristic of their old-time hearty liberality, and prepared a celebration worthy of the occasion, of themselves, and of the patriotic citizens of San Francisco, while they made the veterans of the Mexican War their special guests, and extended to them the most generous hospitality, which was fully enjoyed and gratefully appreciated.

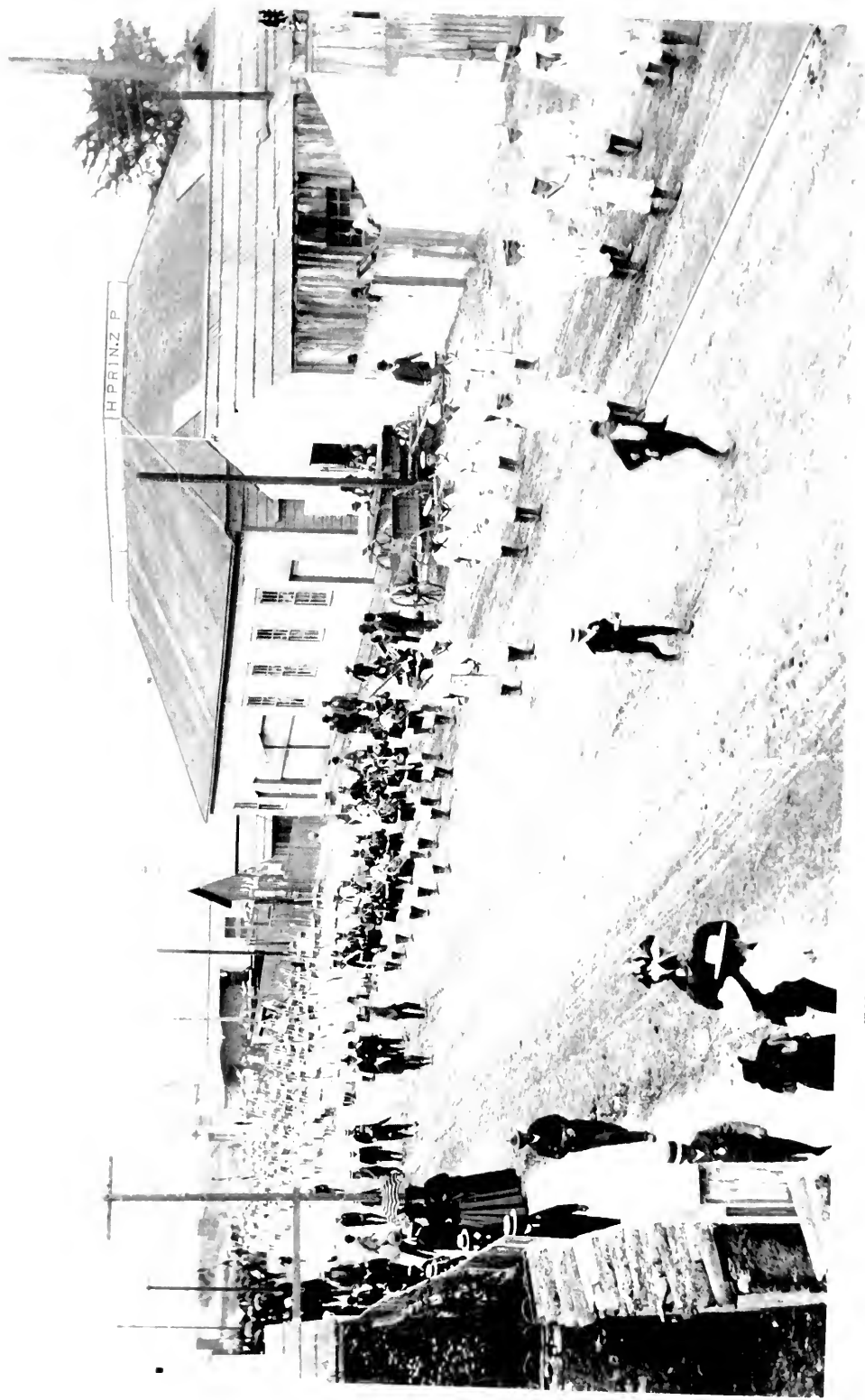
George T. Bohen, A. J. Jessup, J. J. Guilfoyle, Godfrey Fisher, Joseph Figel, James O'Donnell and John J. Mundwyler were the Committee of Arrangements.

The following account of this celebration is taken from the reports of the affair as published in the daily newspapers of San Francisco :

Fifty years of brilliant history were signaled at high noon yesterday, when the Stars and Stripes were spread from the lofty mast in the Plaza. The falling time-ball on Telegraph Hill marked the arrival of the summer sun at its meridian, a bugle blast gave the signal, the big bell in the home of the red-shirted Exempts pealed a note of joy, and in a trice the banner of freedom was unfurled over the same memorable spot where first it was raised in San Francisco by the bluejackets of the sloop of war Portsmouth.

Seventeen added stars in the silken field of heavenly blue marked the semi-centennial of progress in California, from that day when Commodore Sloat's proclamation made this broad strip a free American territory till this, when forty-five brilliant points in the azure firmament mark the sisterhood of free republics merged in the greatest government on earth. On that never-to-be-forgotten 9th of July, just fifty years ago, the gallant tars and the intrepid marines of Captain Montgomery's sloop of war, stationed in the bay of San Francisco, marched up to the same plaza in the then Mexican town of Yerba Buena to raise Old Glory and to take possession in the name of the twenty-eight States of the American Union of the inheritance of liberty. And yesterday, appropriately enough, the bluejackets of the glorious republic of the end of the century and the marines of the flagship Philadelphia stood guard while one of their number hoisted the flag to the breeze, and then they presented arms as the naval band saluted with the national air.

It was a magnificent scene, all in the fullness of a perfect day, with the beautiful plaza covered so thick with people that one could not see Nature's carpeting on the hallowed ground. The streets beyond were crowded with people awaiting the signal bell that was to mark the semi-centennial of the commonwealth's actual birth into an modern civilization. Flags and banners floated in the gentle breezes amid the evergreens that fill the historic square. The dazzling white uniforms of the men-o'-warsmen in double lines marked the hollow square within which the Hotchkiss guns were to thunder the national salute. Blue-coated gunners of the Naval Battalion were grouped in the center around their glistening one-pounders, while back of them was the head and center of it all,



THE NAVAL BATTALION OF MARINES AND SEAMEN

With their Band, of the U. S. Flag-ship 'Philadelphia,' marching under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Royal K. Ingersoll, U. S. N., Monterey, July 7th, 1896.

Lieut. Com. R. K. Ingersoll.



MAJOR JACOB R. LEESE,
OF MONTEREY, CAL.

GRAND MARSHAL, July 7th, 1896.

Son of the late Jacob P. Leese, a California Pioneer,
and nephew of Gen. M. G. Vallejo.



LIEUT. JAMES B. WHITTEMORE.

Reader of Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT'S Proclamation. The latter's oldest grandson, and who also read it ten years before at the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary, at the same place, July 7th, 1886, as well as on July 7th, 1896.



HON. JAMES McLACHLAN,
OF PASADENA, CAL.

Representative to United States Congress, and
PRESIDENT OF THE DAY,

At Monterey,
On July 7th, 1896.

the group of blue-capped, red-shirted, brown-coated firemen of the pioneer days—the gray-haired veterans that ran with the machine—the Exempts of San Francisco, in whose hands had been left the duty of fittingly commemorating the first chapter of American history at the Golden Gate.

Right well had they prepared and elaborately did they carry themselves in the celebration. Inside and outside of their old fire station on Brenham place, facing the great flagstaff, they had decorated lavishly. The national colors were strung and festooned and draped in all conceivable manner of pleasing shapes; their machines were sparkling in their glory of glistening paint and burnished brassiness. Out on the street, prepared for the orator of the day when the flag should be unfurled, the handsomest hose cart of all had been bedecked most artistically for the occasion, a great multi-colored umbrella above it to protect its occupants from the sun, while the engine itself made a shining background.

It was, in every detail and as a magnificent whole, one of the most beautiful groupings of people and colors ever seen in this city; and not one whit of the effect was lessened by the Oriental decorations of the houses on Clay and Jackson streets and Brenham Place, where, from the windows and roofs, the yellow-skinned Mongolians peered down upon the crowds below. They were there, no part of the picture they framed—a barbaric setting to the glory of American civilization.

The city was *en fete*, and with the first breaking of sunlight the plaza began filling with people. They came from all directions, men, women and children, to secure positions of vantage for the spectacle prepared for them. There they waited hour after hour, their numbers constantly increasing, until the marines and the bluejackets, the members of the Naval Battalion, Mexican Veterans, Pioneers, Exempts, Bands and all were on the ground awaiting the hour.

It was 11 o'clock before the tars from the Philadelphia and the Monadnock and Admiral Beardslee's own marines, headed by the red-coated band from the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, swung with steady step through the civilian throngs into the Park. There were nearly 300 of the sailors and sea soldiers of Uncle Sam in the line under command of Lieutenant-Commander Ingersoll, and they made a pretty sight by themselves in their hot-weather uniforms. The marines were under command of Captain Dickens, U. S. M. C., and the four companies of bluejackets marched at the orders of Lieutenant Brown, Ensign Hayward and Cadets Lincoln and Campbell. They were formed in a hollow square around the flagstaff, on either side of which Lieutenant-Commander Turner and Ensign Gould had stationed a firing detail of twenty blue uniformed members of the Naval Battalion, with two one-pounder Hotchkiss guns.

Within this hollow square the gaily caparisoned fox terrier dog Gore, the canine mascot of Admiral Beardslee's flagship, ran at will, barking his joy at the presence of so many of

his well-wishers, and frisking around the flagstaff at the top of which the flag was bunched for the unfurling.

About five minutes before noon the Exempt Firemen were ordered into line on Brenham Place by President Bohen, the Veterans of the Mexican war, headed by Sydney Loop, forming immediately behind them. The Park Band struck up "Columbia," and, the word of command being given, the firemen and the veterans marched into the plaza, forming in parallel lines on each side of the flagstaff. Up close to them could be seen the faces and figures of many an old pioneer who desired to be close enough to smell the smoke when the salute was fired.

To do all this took some little time, and it was fully a minute of 12 o'clock when all was attention awaiting the stroke of the bell. Signal Quartermaster Paul Hermann of the Philadelphia had his hand on the lanyard ready to release the flag to the breeze, the tars and marines were at parade with their glistening bayonets fixed, the firemen and veterans were all attention, their heads uncovered, awaiting the stroke. Already the whistles which denoted 12 o'clock in the factories of the city were heard to sound, a distant bell or two pealed forth the hour, but the bell in the big tower was painfully silent. Not a soul in the big crowd but began to suspect that something was wrong somewhere, and that an awkward hitch in the programme was about to occur. Eyes were turned anxiously in the direction of the bell, and still it did not ring forth. Everybody was sure something was wrong—everybody but those who were watching the time ball on Telegraph Hill.

"There she drops," some one called out at last, as the boom of a distant gun was heard and the big ball slid down the pole. The bell in the tower pealed merrily forth. Quartermaster Hermann tugged at the lanyard, and at the second stroke of the twelve the flag of freedom fluttered its starry length in the breeze. A few sharp orders from Lieut.-Commander Ingersoll and the men from the warships presented arms to their flag; the band from the Philadelphia struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," the vast throng uncovering until the last note died away.

"Bang!" went the first gun of the national salute, and "bang, bang, bang!" sounded the reports twenty times more as Lieutenant-Commander Turner and Ensign Gould paced the intervals and gave the command to fire to petty officers Harloe and Meyer. The concussion of the shots was something to be borne patriotically as the great white rings of smoke were blown into the air.

"Three cheers for the flag!" shouted Lieutenant-Commander Ingersoll, waving his sword as the last gun was fired. "Three cheers for the flag!" signalled President Bohen of the Exempts, and they were given with a will and a tiger by the mass of people in uniforms and without, the civilians waving their hats in their enthusiasm, the well-trained men-o'-war-men having much difficulty in restraining themselves from brandishing their arms.

The band played "America" as the Exempts marched to the speaker's stand and the men of the Philadelphia and Monadnock about faced to listen to the proclamation of Commodore Sloat, spoken through the lips of his great-grandson, James Bayard Whittimore. As soon as possible President Bohen introduced the young man to the people and the famous message of the Commander of the United States forces in the Pacific Ocean in 1846, promising liberty of person and freedom of conscience in the new territory, was read. The voice of the descendant of the brave Commodore was somewhat husky with the emotions stirred up by the associations of memory, and he could not be heard many feet away, but the people assembled knew that the words his lips were forming teemed with patriotism, and that was enough. When the last word of the message of freedom had been uttered, another ringing three cheers went up for the great-grandson of the Commodore. The ceremony was ended as far as the navy was concerned, and the bluejackets and marines marched away from the scene, leaving the flag fluttering behind in the care of the Veteran Firemen. No sooner were the men-of-war'smen gone than the plaza filled up to overflowing and the crowd pressed forward to hear the Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger deliver the oration of the day. Dr. Voorsanger was introduced as a member of the Exempt Firemen, and the orator was cheered. When some quiet had been obtained he began his address, which was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. He said:

Fellow citizens, we are making history to-day for the State of California. We commemorate the important fact that, almost to the minute to-day fifty years ago, Old Glory was flaunted to the breeze in old Yerba Buena and, thereby, a Mexican possession was converted into a free territory of the United States. Therefore our first duty to-day must be to salute the flag—the flag that, these 120 years past, has traveled all over the world and represented the honor of the American republic as no living being can possibly pretend to carry it. It was the emblem of freedom, the emblem of honorable enterprise, the emblem that inspired fear in the enemies of liberty wherever it went. It saluted effete monarchies with the message from across the sea that all men were free and held no one master except the Constitution to which they subscribed.

We salute the flag to day because it waded before men, who, without thought of personal advantage, obeyed the call of their country, and, in moments of danger and of peril, simply studied the honor and the advantage of the Government and not the risk or the danger to themselves. In saluting the flag, therefore, we also honor the memory of the men, who, fifty years ago, stood on this square, and, with the waves of the Pacific in sight, and the breezes from the West saluting them, before all the world and in spite of the government that opposed them, declared that this honorable flag was the emblem of possession; and on that day—on that glorious 9th of July,—at the hour of high noon they proclaimed the same message

that long before that was proclaimed in the old statehouse in Philadelphia; and they saluted their brethren across the Rockies and across the rivers and the hills; and over the uttermost limit of the land they sent forth the message that this Mexican soil was Mexican no longer, but consecrated to freedom of life and limb and conscience, as were all the other glorious States which saluted the flag and hailed it as their own.

So then, fellow-citizens, fifty years have gone by since that great proclamation of Commodore Sloat was read, since it was sent from the ship in Monterey bay; and fifty years have gone by since American settlers began to rest here, claiming under God's providence, this land as their own and consecrated it to the purpose for which legitimate communities are organized. These fifty years have been full of significance for the people of California and to those who afterwards joined them.

In that greater coming day there will be new wonders here. We will show to the world valleys groaning with fruit and wheat and grain and barley; valleys that know no barrenness in winter time, the only fields in America in which the grass always remains green. We will show them our mountains, white-headed giants watching Hesperidean gardens, in which the golden apples are sweet and rich and luscious; mountains that are the storehouse of floods racing down to bathe the valleys in their refreshing richness. And we will show them such flowers as they never saw before; our poppies, our camelias and dandelions, our rich magnolias and jasmines, and our miles of wild flowers, carpeting the unploughed hillsides as no human loom can pretend to weave a web of gayest colors. All this we have to show them and more; and we will remind them that this dear California is a gorgeous edition de luxe of Palestine of old, of which Medrash says with effusive tenderness that every spot in it has its hills and its dales. Our holy land, our promised land, is this golden spot, and we want the sages of Babylon to pay us a visit and leave us spiritual blessings for which we will pay with loving hearts, smiling faces, the best of everything and the cheer of a golden land. Tell them to come.

This glorious California, this wonderland, in which there is but one regret, that, like in other lands, people have to die of old age and other causes—this slice out of an Oriental garden, more luxurious than any of Boccaccio's choice spots, is now fifty years old. That is to say, its promise dates back from the time that Sloat raised the flag over Monterey bay. I am in no mood to recite history, particularly a history one can read in a thousand books. My fancy rests on the momentous conversion of a Spanish province into a free American State. That, to a Jew, is one of the epochs in human history. Spain, I regret to say, is no pleasant word in the vocabulary of free men. The charters extended to her colonies barred the Jews from admission and they could only enter under the guise of the Nuevos Christianos. The charter of Upper and Lower California does not, I believe, contain such a provision,

but the charter was issued long after the intolerance of Spain could reckon with the entire world. Spain expelled the Jews, and for the most part drove them to the East and South, back to the barbarous conditions from which they had become estranged for centuries. Spain sought to keep the sons of Israel from the new countries to which the sword and the cross had traveled with equal rapidity, but the vengeance of the centuries overtook her. That is an old story, and I like not to dwell on it, though I do confess that for all my preaching of not exhuming old issues, my heart is stirred with indignation whenever my memory dwells on that odious edict that robbed the olive groves of Spain of their most industrious denizens.

We are here, fellow-citizens, not to speak of this disadvantage of other governments, or merely to consider the advantages that have come to us from this great feat of fifty years ago, but we desire, half a century afterwards, to emphasize the great words spoken by Commodore Sloat when he raised the flag on the shore of Monterey bay; and we desire to say that in all the duties that come to every man in the legitimate pursuit of business, in the exercise of religious convictions, in the discharge of educational obligations, Old Glory has enabled us to do all that free man can do, and will enable us, in the future, to do more than was done some fifty years ago.

I want to say to you right now, fellow-citizens, that when we speak of the flag, the glorious stars and stripes—now forty-five stars that are shining in the American firmament—when we speak of it we should not speak lightly. When we speak of it let it not be as if it, altogether, represented the emblem of possession. Let us speak of it as the emblem that gives and secures unto us our manhood and our womanhood. Let us speak of the flag as the emblem that promises to the citizens of America the safe and unimpaired discharge of every duty that God can assign to them; and that, with the flag in sight, with the flag to protect us, we fear neither judge, nor government, nor anything else, but feel that we are a power yielding obedience to God alone. And so, in the consideration of our present duty, let us dwell for a moment on the greatness of the legacy that we have received. Do you know that although we are a million strong in California, there are a very few people, comparatively speaking, that realize the magnitude, the glory, the beauty of this inheritance that has been secured to us. Sometimes it seems to me that we are not as grateful as we might be.

What does the flag say to you to-day? What are you doing to secure for yourselves this inheritance of freedom that has so grandly been given to you? Do you know—and I am speaking here in the open air and beneath God's canopy—do you know that when I find how often you are running like slaves to listen to every heresy, every prejudicial remark that appeals to your senses, that I am sometimes astonished. There ought to be but one sentiment to-day in the hearts of free men. I will give you that sentiment: That the country, no mat-

ter how it may be divided by parties, is greater than the State; and that the State is greater than anybody. And, furthermore, no matter what different opinions may prevail in this country, no matter how communities may divide on the subject of Church or State, that we will allow every man his opinion, provided he is a loyal man; and that we shall say, furthermore, bareheaded and with the memory of the deeds of Commodore Sloat in our minds, that while parties come and go, that while religions come and go, we will not interfere between parties and opinions, but may God palsy the hand that commits treason against the Constitution of the United States. This is the language of citizenship. This is the language of the old Roman patriot who lived at a time when all were for the State and none were for a party. This is the language that should fall from the lips of citizens who consider that, though parties may fall with the principles they represent, under God's heaven there is but one thing that shall be perpetuated with honor and with dignity, and that is Old Glory.

Therefore, fellow-citizens, take this home with you to-day: We are on the eve of a rather exciting contest between parties. I do not care much whether the one party or the other will win upon the strength of the predominance of its opinion, but I am interested in one thing only, and that is in the perpetuation of the honor of our country. I am interested in seeing the citizens, be they for one party or another, loyal to the Constitution. I am interested in seeing that the system of Government and all that it means is protected against the insidious poison of false opinion. I am interested in seeing our schools kept clean from partisan politics. I am interested in a judiciary which shall be kept incorruptible. I am interested in bringing about the times of the ancient patriots, when self-sacrifice was the great duty of the hour and when every look at the flag inspired them to yield their lives and their fortunes for the honor of their country.

The speaker concluded in a brilliant peroration, in which he dwelt on the glories of California and the inspiring grandeur of the flag under which it prospered. Then, suddenly, lowering his voice, he directed the prettiest spectacle of the entire day. "Take off your hats," he said to the multitude. With one movement every head in the plaza was uncovered, every eye was fixed on the ground, while the voice of the speaker was heard to ascend in prayer.

Let us pray to God, he said, that our country, which is the dearest thing we have on earth, may always grow in honor; that our people may always be strong in hope, and that we never may be ashamed of whatever we shall do for the honor of God, the honor of our country and the imperishable glory of the flag.

"Amen," said the speaker, and a ringing response came from the bare-headed crowd, followed almost immediately with ringing three cheers for the orator of the day and the sentiments of his address.

This ended the exercises and the crowd broke up, as many as possible pushing their way into

the home of the veteran firemen there to enjoy the hospitality of an open house. Above and below stairs the old boys that used to run with the machine had amply provided for all comers. Up aloft they took care of the ladies, the Mexican veterans and aged pioneers. Below they furnished lunch to the gunners and the younger generation that has always appreciated the work of their elders in fiery times. In both places there was a perfect jam and a holiday display of appetite that easily bid fair to eat and drink the entertainers out of house and home. It didn't, however, for the reason that the old fellows had been there before and there was no end of their supply.

At the conclusion of the out-door ceremonies the Exempts and their invited guests adjourned to the upper hall of the company's engine-house, where an informal reception was held. The hall had been beautifully and significantly decorated for the occasion. Draped with the National colors numerous pictures of veteran firemen were about the walls. About each of these pictures groups of hoary-headed fireman gathered all afternoon, and many were the thrilling reminiscences of daring deeds of long ago that the representation of features of leaders long since departed called forth.

The President's desk was ornamented with huge bouquets and between these were the trumpets through which the old officers were wont to direct their men. These trumpets were also fraught with pleasant memories; in fact it was a day of memories, and the old boys who ran with the machine when the century was in its prime grew young men as they viewed the emblems of former struggles with the devouring element.

Prominent among the decorations was a bust of Lilly Hitchcock, the first and only honorary member of the Fire Department. It was her distinguished honor to be a member of the Kuickerbocker Company, No. 5. That was a long time ago, but she yet lives at Larkspur, Marin County, to tell of her popularity with the fire laddies.

There were other things not so ornamental, but none the less cheerful, in the hall. At each end was a hospitable-looking table laden with good things to eat and drink, especially to drink, and the open-handed Exempts dispensed of their good cheer liberally to their guests, not forgetting the demands of their own inner men.

There was speechmaking, too, and songs that were loud and lively. The speeches were not set affairs, but they had the true ring, and the patriotic utterances with which they abounded and the complimentary references to the old firemen brought forth applause that would have warmed the cockles of any orator's heart.

Major E. A. Sherman was the first speaker called upon. After recounting the history of the acquisition of California by the United States, he said: "When Commodore Sloat raised the American flag down went Church and State, and every man, be he what he is or who he is, can worship as he pleases. We don't care what a man believes. He can go to heaven or the other place as he pleases and in his own way.

"I want to say a word in favor of the old flag," he concluded. "The stars in that flag came from heaven. There is not a downtrodden race but looks up to those stars. That flag is the sun of liberty that shines for all. I have been wounded in defense of that flag, and it is my honor to-day in this assemblage of its loyal supporters to propose three cheers for the stars and stripes."

The cheers were given with right good will.

He then introduced Capt. W. F. Swasey, who was secretary to Thomas O. Larkin, the first and only U.S. Consul to California and at Monterey. His was one of the happiest speeches of the day. The sight of old friends seemed to inspire him to new endeavors, and as the American flag waved before him above the veranda he rose and in tones that trembled with emotion, said:

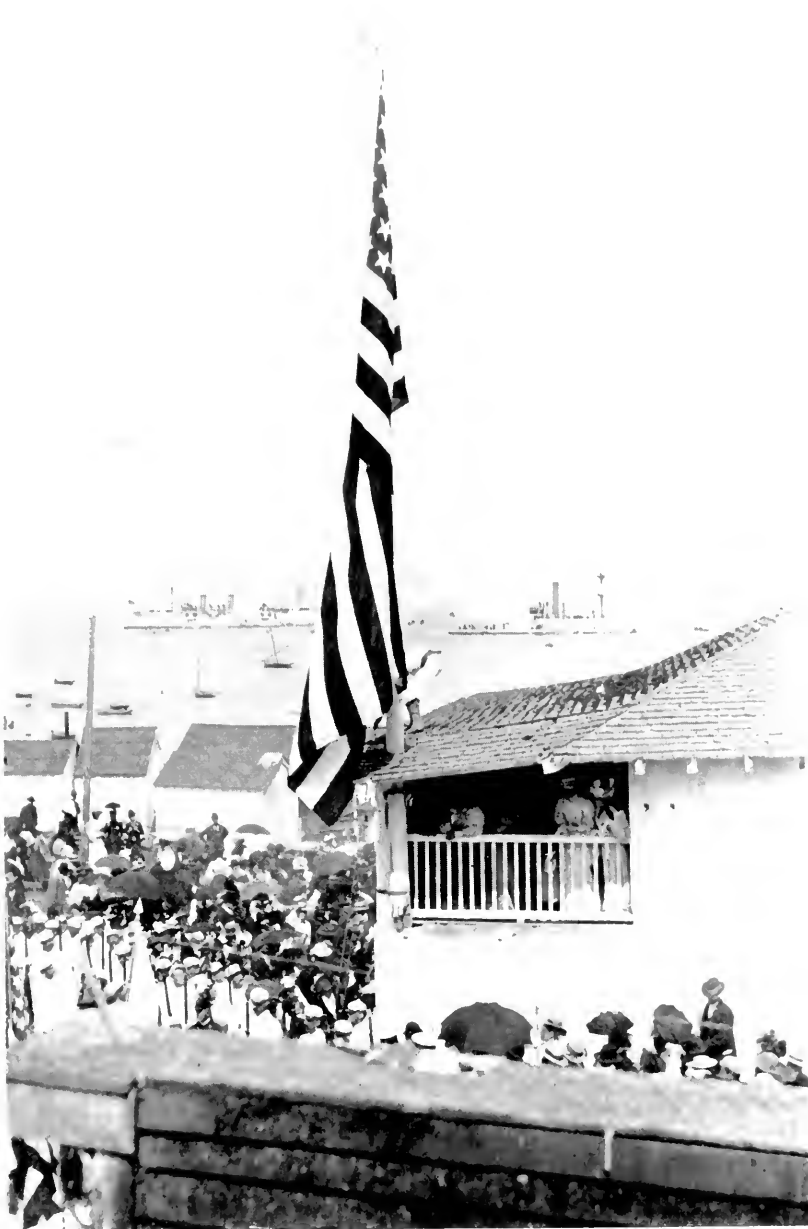
"Old comrades and fellow-citizens: I am the only living man who was connected with the State Government when Sloat and Montgomery raised the flag. I was Larkin's secretary at the time. We were all waiting intensely, and when the emblem of liberty was raised an invocation went forth from every heart. Never until then had we truly felt the power of that piece of bunting that represents what all Americans love. (Cheers.) Never until then did we feel to its fullest extent the flag's permeating and protecting power."

Then he turned to the great flag waving outside the veranda and said:

"You waving bunting, behold it in glory there! Beautiful flag of my country, emblem of protection and safety to the whole world's down-trodden humanity! Thou art the beacon light of hope, of succor and of safety to all of God's liberty-loving creatures! The eyes of the oppressed and down-trodden in all the earth's remotest regions brighten and sparkle with joy when they gaze upon thy rainbow-hued loveliness! Born amid the strife and storms of all the elements that war against liberty, consecrated in the blood of patriots, the most honored and revered known to the world's history, what hand shall dare, what heart shall conceive the damning infamy of lessening the brilliancy of a single stripe or the clouding of the lustre of a single star? To us that flag symbolizes so much of hope, of happiness and of safety that our hearts cleave to it with a love surpassing that of man for woman, of mother for child. May it wave forever in majesty and in glory undimmed."

Robert Ferral followed with a short extemporaneous speech, telling the story of the flag. The speech was a series of dramatic pictures, and the orator was heartily congratulated when he closed.

"The pioneers were satisfied," he said "with the country they fought for, and did not care to leave. You know the story of the Californian of olden days, who refused to rise at a camp-meeting when the preacher asked that all who wanted to go to heaven stand up. Then the minister asked that all desirous of going to hell should rise, but the grizzled pioneer refused to stand. 'What is the reason you don't stand up? Where do you want to go?' asked the



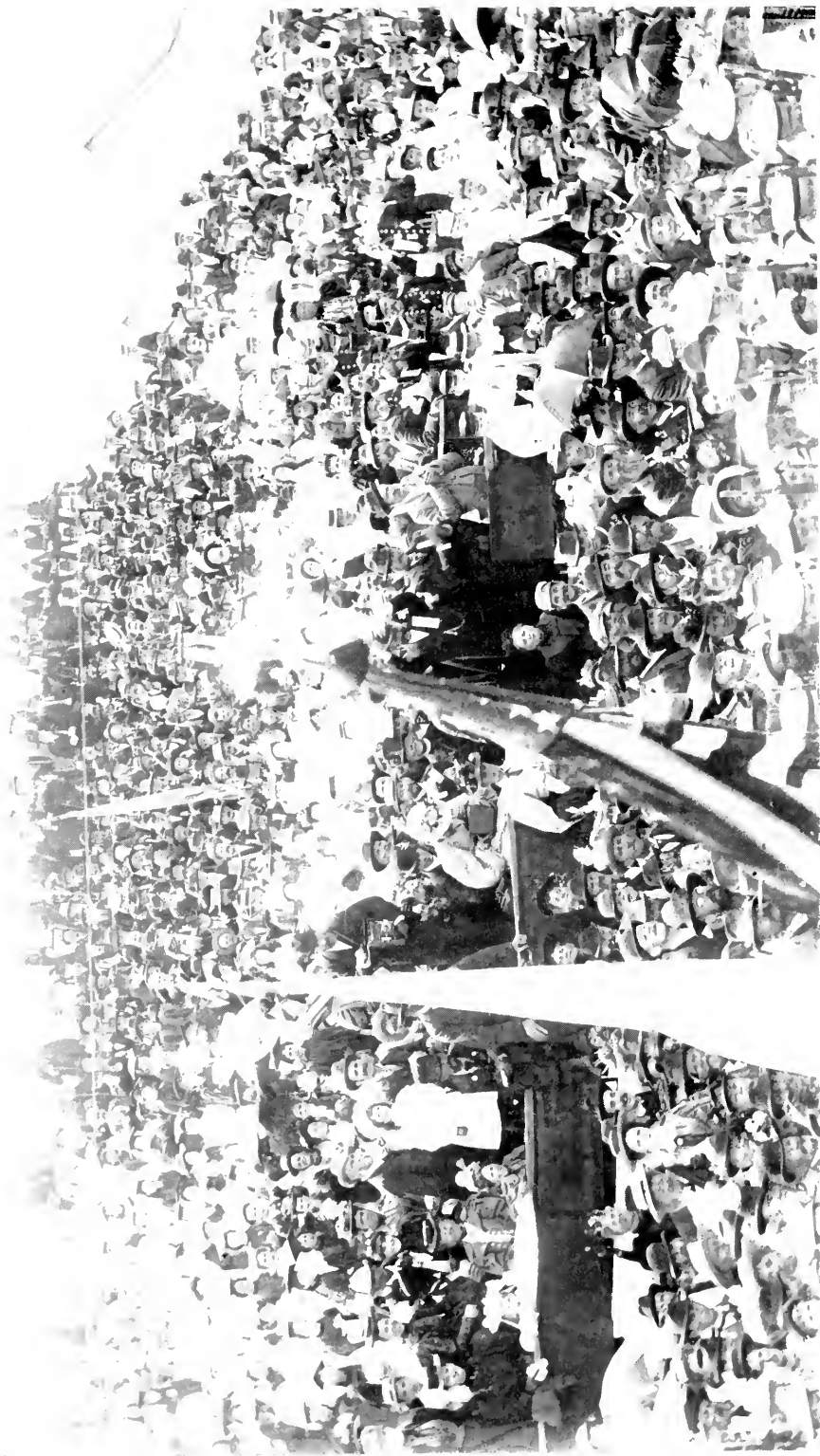
Flagship Philadelphia

Monitor Monadnock

VIEW OF THE RAISING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

Upon the same staff upon the Old Custom House at Monterey by ex-Midshipman WILLIAM P. TOLFE, July 7th, 1866, who as the Signal Officer of Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT, raised it on July 7th, 1846, or fifty years before. The Flagship of Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, the Cruiser Philadelphia and the Monitor Monadnock are seen firing salutes in the harbor.

NOTE.—The very same hitch in the halyards occurred as it did on July 7th, 1846. Midshipman Edward Higgins cleared the difficulty the first time, and it is said that it was his nephew, a seaman of the Philadelphia, cleared it at this time, which is a remarkable coincidence.—E. A. S.



VIEW OF THE GRAND STAND

Looking West and opposite the old Custom House, at Monterey, during the hoisting of the American Flag, by Ex-Midshipman WILLIAM P. TOLER, July 7th, 1866, who, as the Signal Officer of Commodore John D. Sloat, hoisted it fifty years before.

preacher at last. 'Nowhere,' said the old pioneer, 'California is good enough for me.' "

The speaker touched briefly the story of the Mexican war, its battles and its victories.

"The Yankees knew no defeat," he said. "They fought on and on for liberty in the face of what others would have called defeat. Everywhere their courage was supreme, and everywhere the colors waved in glory.

"In spite of creeds and claus, in spite of political and religious divisions we all respect the flag as the emblem of our freedom in this fruitful land. I believe that all who saw that glorious emblem raised to-day felt that it was the most beautiful piece of bunting that floats to-day beneath the blue dome of heaven.

"I read one time of an anarchist dying in a foreign land, a man weary of old-world government and its broken promises to the oppressed. Biting the dust and cursing human laws, he died, and when the mourners gathered round, next to his silent heart was found a small American flag—emblem of what he sought in vain in all the world outside.

"If there is anything that appeals to public honor and to patriotism the Exempt Firemen are always to the front.

"To-day, when the passing years have whitened their heads, the same spirit that prompted them in their youth to go forth and do battle with the fierce flames prompted them to-day to come forth and honor their native land. When this flag was first raised over the City of San Francisco, this State had the greatest fighting men in the world. It has been said here to-day that in the Mexican war the Americans never lost a battle. This has been denied by Mexican authority. They say the Yankees were repeatedly defeated, but confound them, they didn't know it.

"It has been said that no man in whose heart beats the pulse of liberty looked upon the flag which Commodore Sloat raised without enthusiasm. But this is a mistake. There was one man.

"Soon after Commodore Sloat raised the American flag, the commodore of the British Navy, who had been sent out to make a conquest of California, sighted these shores. He sent one of his men aloft and asked him what he saw. The man replied he saw some ensign afloat. 'What is it,' asked the commodore, and the man replied, 'It is the flag of the United States Republic.'

"And then Commodore Collingwood said, 'Damnation!'

"We find that Sloat's action forestalling the English Government gave us California. Glad I am to be with you to-day to honor Old Glory. I don't think there is a man but who, when he saw that flag run up to-day and saw it kissed by the breezes of heaven, thanked God that he was an American and believed that it was the finest piece of bunting in the world. I love it, not because it is the most beautiful of flags, but because it is the only flag Liberty has ever given us, and it represents all humanity.

"It is the flag that gives the liberty of conscience. We may bow to different altars, we may be Democrats, Populists, or anything you

please, but above all we are Americans, loyal to the grandest flag that ever floated 'neath the skies."

At the conclusion of Judge Ferrall's address he was given three rousing cheers and then the Exempts started up the chorus, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," which was joined in with a will.

Major Pico, one of the historic guests of the occasion, was the next speaker. Major Pico is a son of the man who presented Portsmouth plaza to San Francisco, and is one of the most prominent figures in California history. The major spoke enthusiastically of the honor which he felt, not only in being a descendant of the Pico family which had surrendered California to the United States, but in being himself a citizen of this Republic. "I am a true American," he said, "and I am also a Native Son. I would to-day be proud to go out and fight for that glorious flag if my country needed me."

Harry Niemann, formerly of the Tivoli, entertained the company with a German dialect recitation, which was tumultuously encored. Then Gus Pullman, assisted by Niemann and Sam Striker, sang, "When we Ran with the Old Masheen." It was a song that went directly to the hearts of their auditors, and the hearty voices of the youthful old firemen rang out in the chorus a volume that belied their years. Jack McGreany, of the Police Department, sang, "The Engine that Housed on the Hill," and George Kinney sang another song dear to the hearts of Exempts, "Scanlan's Chief Again." In all these the firemen joined in the chorus.

Charles Wilson, an old Exempt, told a number of interesting reminiscences of early days in the department, and warmly eulogized the fire laddies of the volunteer organizations.

James O'Donnell, another Exempt, made a humorous and at times eloquent address on the flag and the Fire Department. He regretted that he was not in California when Captain Montgomery raised the stars and stripes in San Francisco. He explained that at that time he was but 14 years of age and had not yet left his native land.

Proceeding more seriously he eulogized the flag as the banner of religious and civil liberty to which the downtrodden of every race looked hopefully.

One of the most prominent of the guests of honor yesterday was Mrs. W. C. R. Smith, whose brother, Joe Vasquez, had brought from San Jose the flag that was raised in this city fifty years ago. "Captain Leidesdorff sent my brother to Monterey to get the flag," said Mrs. Smith yesterday, "and Joe made the trip on horseback, keeping to the mountains and to the brush in order to elude the enemies who were on the lookout. My brother finished his long ride in very quick time and brought the flag safely to this city."

Mrs. Smith, who is probably one of the oldest native daughters in the State, was born in San Jose. In 1843 her mother, Mrs. J. J. Vioget, who had married the first surveyor who laid out the plan of the city of San Francisco, came to this city, and soon after her daughter followed. Mrs. Smith, who owned up to having

been in her younger days the favorite girl with the Americans in California, is the wife of W. C. R. Smith, a prominent exempt of old "California 4" and "Kuickerbocker 5" companies.

Following is a list of the now living members of the old Exempt Company, most of whom assisted yesterday in the reception at Brenhem Place :

Claus Spreckels, William Alvord, William G. Badger, John S. Durkee, I. W. Lees, Joseph F. Marshall, James Smith, Charles M. Plum, George W. Kennard, Charles Schultz, Charles S. Eeles, W. L. Ryckman, A. Browning, John M. Gardner, Pincus Harris, P. D. Quinlan, J. B. F. Louis, A. J. Jessup, Henry A. Chase, S. S. Kohn, John S. Dryer, C. Turner, Jr., George T. Bohen, Henry Wieland, N. R. Sewell, Isaac Harrington, James O'Donnell, P. H. Fleming, E. Valencia, A. P. Hotaling, Adam Smith, T. H. Harders, J. J. Crowley, Jacob Freeman, Michael Ryan, C. Murr, John Cook, B. H. Schunhoff, R. E. Blauvet, Jr., H. Peyser, James Riley, Herman Bendet, Andrew Bahrs, J. J. Mundwyler, Thomas Neary, James Grady, Edward Commins, E. T. Antony, M. J. Dolan, Charles R. Nolte, Godfrey Fisher, Henry Hock, G. W. Osborn, William Larkins, Henry Voorman, Leon Aradon, James Madden, Ed. Stefflebach, R. Caverly, John G. Heim, Simon Fitzpatrick, R. T. Brown, J. W. Kemp, Washington Irving, John J. Mahoney, George B. Hess, J. H. McMenomy, Thomas Fox, James W. Kentzel, C. Vorrath, Charles B. McFarlane, P. D. Wilkins, Louis Bendt, Samuel Striker, John F. Lyons, Henry Sutliff, Joseph Figel, Francis Richards, John McCarthy, Samuel Newman, John Stratman, George J. Hobe, S. M. Locke, Martin Bulger, Christian Kobicke, John J. Guilfoyle, J. M. Priairo, Henry D. Hudson, John Brougham, Charles W. Saunders, Joseph F. Kohn, Mark Harris, George Grief, T. B. Robinson.

Besides the Exempts, there were also many other prominent Pioneers and Mexican War Veterans : S. J. Loop, president of the Mexican War Veterans; Major Pico, Public Administrator Freese, Fire Commissioner F. G. Edwards, Supervisor C. L. Taylor, ex-Assistant Engineer George W. Kennard, "Uncle" G. T. Bromley, ex-Judge Robert Ferral, the president of the Society of Old Friends; W. W. Mavil, president of the Oakland Exempts, and President Phineas Martin of the Alameda Exempt Company.

The committees having in charge the various features of the day's celebration were : The committee of arrangements, consisting of George T. Bohen, A. T. Jessup, J. J. Guilfoyle, Joseph Figel, James O'Donnell and J. J. Mundwyler, and the banquet committee, consisting of William Larkins, Charles W. McFarlan and Henry A. Chase.

As a fitting finale to the celebration three rousing cheers were given for the flag, and a stanza of "America" was sung.

VETERANS ARE PLEASED.

Thank the Exempt Firemen for the Generous and Cordial Reception Accorded Them.

[From the S. F. Call of July 10, 1896.]

The Veterans of the Mexican War met last evening at their hall, 22 O'Farrell street. All the members were highly pleased at the success of the celebrations at Monterey and yesterday at the plaza. The first suggestion of having such a celebration was made at a meeting of the Veterans almost a year and a half ago, and it was through the efforts of individual members of the Association that enthusiasm was aroused in the matter.

Major Sherman especially has been very active in bringing about the celebration, and besides giving much of his time has expended money in the cause. Last night resolutions thanking Major Sherman for all he has done to make the matter a success were passed, and will be suitably engrossed and presented to the Major.

The following resolution, offered by Henry Schwartz, was also adopted by the Association :

Resolved, That the Mexican War Veteran Association of San Francisco hereby expresses its high appreciation of the generous and cordial reception its members received from the Exempt Firemen of San Francisco on the fiftieth anniversary of raising the American flag at San Francisco by the commander of the United States Steamship Portsmouth, July 9, 1846.

The following letters of thanks were also sent to President George T. Bohen of the Exempts and Colonel William H. Menton of the Southern Pacific for their courtesies extended to the veterans during the celebration just closed :

GEORGE T. BOHEN, President of Exempts.

DEAR SIR :—Please accept for yourself and the Exempts the thanks of the Veterans of the Mexican War for the very elegant and hospitable reception and entertainment received by them from you on the fiftieth anniversary (July 9) of hoisting the stars and stripes on Portsmouth square.

S. J. LOOP, President.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. MENTON,

Passenger Agent of Southern Pacific Co.

DEAR SIR :—Through me the Veterans of the Mexican War wish to express to you their thanks for your kind attention and care in looking after their transportation to and from Monterey on July 7, 1896.

S. J. LOOP.



MRS. THOMAS G. LAMBERT,
OF MONTEREY, CAL.,

Who, with her husband, Capt. Lambert, was in charge of and resided in the Old Custom House at Monterey for upwards of twenty years, keeping it in good repair without any assistance from the U. S. Government. We have enjoyed their hospitality in it and out of it. She is one of the best wives and truest patriotic women in California or elsewhere. She gave the use of her lot for the Grand Stand without charge.



MRS. EMILY A. FISH,

Keeper of Point Pinos Light House, Monterey Harbor, Cal.

Chairman of the Ladies' Reception Committee at Monterey, Cal., July 7th, 1896.

An elegant and hospitable lady of the finest character.

She keeps the light in Uncle Sam's window for me and for you and everybody else, and is faithful to the trust reposed in her.



MISS FLORENCE SCHAUFFELE.

The "Maid of Monterey."

Who presented the key of Monterey to California when she entered that city July 7th, 1896.



MISS VIOLA RODGERS.

The "Nymph of Pacific Grove."

Who presented the Key of Pacific Grove to California upon her entrance to Monterey July 7th, 1896.



MISS MARION STEVENSON BARNEY,
OF VERNON HEIGHTS, OAKLAND, CAL.
CALIFORNIA.

Great Granddaughter of Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson, a Veteran of the Mexican War, and a California Pioneer of March, 1847, in command of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, and stationed in California. The first Grand Master of Masons of California.



MISS ALICE G. CUTTS,
OF MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.
GRAND MAID OF HONOR,
Representative of the U. S. Navy.

Daughter of Lieut. Commander R. M. Cutts, U. S. N.

Great Granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Niece of Dr. John M. Browne, late Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy, who was surgeon on board of the U. S. Ship Kearsarge when she sank the Rebel Privateer Alabama.



MISS CAMILLE JOHNSTON,
OF OAKLAND, CAL.
SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR.

Daughter of Hon. Joseph E. Johnston, Supervisor of Alameda County, and who sent the first County Stone for the Monument.



MISS ALICE STEWART,
OF BERKELEY, CAL.
GRAND MAID OF HONOR,
Representing the U. S. Army.

Daughter of Col. Joseph Stewart, U. S. A. (retired).

Past President and Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

Vice-President of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

A gallant soldier and officer, a true gentleman of the old school, and a military pioneer of the Pacific Coast, from California and Nevada to Alaska.

Personnel.

IT is proper to give the personnel of the young ladies who represented California, her maids of honor and the representatives of the several counties of the State at the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag at Monterey and the taking possession of California by Commodore JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, of the U. S. Navy, July 7, 1846, held at that place July 7, 1896, that the public may know something of those who represented the State, the counties, and the various localities.

As it is considered a delicate matter to mention young ladies' ages that part is omitted, though it may be said that they are still attending school.

CALIFORNIA

Was represented by Miss MARION STEVENSON BARNEY of Vernon Heights, Oakland, Alameda County, California. She is the great granddaughter of the late Colonel JONATHAN DRAKE STEVENSON, who commanded the First Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers during the Mexican War, and which arrived in California in March, 1847, having been recruited and organized expressly for the purpose of garrisoning California during that war, and to settle this portion of the United States when the war closed. Colonel Stevenson was too well known a character as a gentleman and officer of the U. S. Government, in both military and civil life, and as the first Grand Master of Masons of the State, to require any further mention by us; suffice it to say, however, that he was distantly related to Commodore John Drake Sloat, both of whom descended from a brother of Sir Francis Drake, the great English admiral who sailed along the shore of California without discovering the harbor of San Francisco, but anchored farther north and gave his name to "Drake's Bay."

It was therefore deemed exceedingly appropriate to make the selection of his great granddaughter, Miss MARION STEVENSON BARNEY for these reasons, and where her great grand-sire had held command nearly a half century ago. She had, a little more than a year before, so admirably represented the State of California at the planting of the Lincoln Liberty Tree on Lincoln Square, in the City of Oakland, on April 15, 1895, by the pupils of the Lincoln School, at which, the U. S. Artillery, the National Guard, Veterans of the Mexican War, Grand Army of the Republic, and about ten thousand of our fellow-citizens, led by the Hon. John L. Davie, Mayor of Oakland, who were present, that she was chosen to again represent the State of California at the Semi-Centennial Celebration at Monterey.

As the writer does not belong to the "JENKINS" family he will not enter upon a further description than to say, that she is of staunch, old revolutionary stock, whose ancestor fought at Bunker Hill, and that in every way she was worthy to represent our "Golden State" of California on that occasion and justly deserved all

the honor and praise that she received from the admiring multitude of the many thousands of people there assembled on that auspicious and memorial day.

HER MAIDS OF HONOR.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Was represented by Miss ALICE STEWART of Berkeley, Cal., the amiable and lovely daughter of Colonel JOSEPH STEWART, of the U. S. Army, (retired). He is the father of the first American child born at the Presidio of San Francisco, (now a Captain in the U. S. Army), and also father of the first child born on Alcatraz Island. He served under both Generals Taylor and Scott during the Mexican War, with great credit. He constructed Fort Churchill, in Nevada, and fought the Indians there. He was actively engaged in the late war in the East, and also commanded the first U. S. Troops, to occupy Alaska at Sitka, upon the transfer of that country by Russia to the United States. He is a Past President and now Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War. A gentleman and an officer commanding the esteem of all who know him, and whose services to his country entitle him to the highest regard of all. His daughter, ALICE, who represented the U. S. Army, is a perfect little lady, kind and courteous to all, but mostly to be admired for her filial affection and devotion to her honored father. She is of good, old-fashioned, true Kentucky stock, raised on California's soil, and is loved for her goodness of heart, and her splendid qualities. Her father is also a Vice-President of the Sloat Monument Association, and President of the California Pioneer Society of Alameda County.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Was represented by Miss ALICE GERTRUDE CUTTS, the daughter of Lieut.-Commander R. M. CUTTS of the U. S. Navy resident at Mare Island. This young lady, possessing both beauty and grace, of a kindly and affable disposition, but of a queenly demeanor, born of natural pride of ancestry, as a true, independent American girl should be, was most fitly selected by the officers of the U. S. Navy to represent that arm of the Service one of whose greatest achievements was in the taking possession of California and raising the American flag at Monterey that we were about to celebrate. Miss CUTTS, though representing the Navy, was the real personification and incarnation of America herself; and the spirit of her great grand-sire, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, the author of our national song, "The Star Spangled Banner," fully manifested itself anew in her as the American flag was again raised and unfurled from the same staff from whence it was flung to the breeze half a century before. Her uncle, the late Commodore and Surgeon-General of the Navy, JOHN M. BROWNE, was the surgeon on board the Kearsarge, when she

fought and sank the Alabama. He had also been four years the Grand Master of the Masons of California. How her eyes sparkled and her cheeks glowed as the flag went up, amid the strains of the music of that national song, the cheers of the thousands there assembled and she saw the flashing and heard the thundering roar of the big guns on the flagship Philadelphia and the Monitor Monadnock. Ask *her*, "O, say, does the Star Spangled Banner yet wave, o'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave?" and our word for it, if it was doubted by the questioner, he would quickly feel the force of left wing of the American eagle, and an answer that would be entirely satisfactory.

The Army and the Naval ALICES,
Are both deserving of palaces.

FIRST SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR

Was Miss CAMILLE JOHNSTON, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of Oakland, one of the Supervisors of Alameda County. She was selected by CALIFORNIA, (Miss Barney), she having been her intimate schoolmate at Lincoln School, Oakland, and her dearest companion of her school days for several years. This honor was not given to her on this account alone, but as a just tribute and acknowledgement of the great interest taken by her father in the Sloat monument. As chairman of the committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, by his energy and action, he succeeded in having a fine granite ashlar prepared, handsomely polished and properly inscribed, shipped and delivered at Monterey even before the corner-stone arrived there; and Alameda County the first on the alphabetical list of counties, was also first to have its county-stone on the ground. Thus Alameda County being honored in the selection of the representative of CALIFORNIA, as also in the representative of the U. S. Army, received this deserved honored distinction in turn, as a just recognition of personal regard for her schoolmate, and what had been done by her companion's father for the monument.

SECOND SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR AND ALAMEDA COUNTY'S REPRESENTATIVE

Was Miss VIOLET C. LUBBOCK of Alameda, the charming daughter of the Hon. OSWALD LUBBOCK of the Postal Department of the U. S. Government in that city. She was all that could be desired in a representative of the county of universities, colleges, schools, and the Athenic county of our "Golden State." Of a modest, sweet, and winning disposition, with innumerable friends and acquaintances to attest to her goodness and worth, her selection which was a surprise to her father and to herself, was gladly hailed by her friends who showered congratulations upon her receiving the appointment of representative of Alameda County. The "Palmetto" and "Lone Star" States of South Carolina and Texas are united in this fair, native daughter of California. Her grandfather, Hon. Henry S. Lubbock, born in Charleston, South Carolina, and for many years an inspector of Hulls, in the U. S. Government

service, is a pioneer of California, and an earnest member of the Sloat Monument Association. His brother rendered gallant service under General Sam. Houston in gaining the independence of Texas, and bringing the "Lone Star State" into the American Union; and it was for these considerations as well as her own intrinsic worth and loveliness of character that she was thus chosen.

THIRD SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR AND REPRESENTATIVE OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

Was Miss CONSTANCE V. LAWRENCE, the handsome daughter of Hon. James H. Lawrence, of San Francisco, formerly a State Senator, but of late years a resident of San Francisco. He is a member of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, and did gallant service under Colonel Ransome, commanding the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, who fell at the head of his command in the battles in front of the City of Mexico. Miss LAWRENCE several years ago was unanimously adopted by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War as the "Daughter of the Veterans," and her selection was most appropriate and the appointment naturally belonged to her of right. She is a student of the State University, at Berkeley, and in due time will have earned and received additional honors.

FOURTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR

Was Miss AGNES LANGE, the fairest of the fair daughters of Comrade CHARLES LANGE, the venerable Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, who early won his honors at the Battle of Buena Vista, and whose integrity, fidelity and trust as keeper of Ordnance in the Artillery branch of the service was tested for nearly half a century, until by the regulations he was honorably retired, commanding the confidence, respect and esteem of the highest General down to the lowest Private in the army who knew him.

FIFTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR

Was Miss LOUISE HERON, the beautiful little daughter of the late JAMES HERON, of San Francisco, so many years the Secretary of Wells, Fargo & Co., who died about two years ago. He was, when a very young man, a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and served under Commodore Sloat, and one of the landing party which went ashore and raised the Stars and Stripes. Surely this little fatherless darling of only eleven years of age had the inherent right to be present as one of the Maids of Honor to California on that glorious day when her father had helped to raise the American flag at Monterey. Long may she live to be a loving companion and a source of happiness and joy to her bereaved mother whose grief at her sad loss of her husband is tempered with a feeling of honest pride of the rank he held and the patriotic service he rendered his country at Monterey fifty years ago.

SIXTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR

Was the pretty, little, winsome KATHLEEN MULLEN, the young daughter of Comrade



MISS VIOLA C. LUBBOCK,
OF ALAMEDA, CAL.

Special Maid of Honor, and Representative of Alameda County.

Her father, Hon. Oswald Lubbock, is in the Post Office Department.

Her granduncle fought under Gen. Sam. Houston in the War for Texan Independence.



MISS CONSTANCE V. LAWRENCE,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Special Maid of Honor and Representative of San Francisco County.

Daughter of Comrade and Hon. J. Lawrence, ex-State Senator of California.

Adopted Daughter of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.



MISS DICIE MAY GRAVES,
OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Special Maid of Honor and Representative of San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

Granddaughter of Veteran of the Mexican War and Great-granddaughter of Jesus José Pico, who fought against us on the other side and surrendered.



MISS CLARA K. WITTENMYER,
OF MARTINEZ, CAL.

Special Maid of Honor and Representative of Contra Costa County.

Daughter of Hon. Lewis C. Wittenmyer, a Pioneer of 1849, and granddaughter of Comrade Capt. John Wittenmyer, a Veteran of the Mexican War.

She is a Past President and the Chaplain of the Native Daughters of the Golden West.



MISS DOLLIE D. WRIGHT,
OF PACIFIC GROVE, CAL.

Special Maid of Honor.

Daughter of Comrade Jonathan Wright, a Veteran of the Mexican War, who served under Col. Fremont.

She was born in the Old Custom House at Monterey; and under the American flag upon the same staff upon which it was first hoisted by Commodore Sloat.



MISS AGNES LANGE,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Special Maid of Honor.

Daughter of Comrade Charles Lange, Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.



MISS RUTH WRIGHT,
OF PACIFIC GROVE, CAL.

Special Maid of Honor.

Sister of the above Dollie D. Wright.

She was born in Monterey, in the first brick house ever built in California.



MISS AGNES M. WATSON,
OF SAN RAFAEL, CAL.

Special Maid of Honor and Representative of Marin County, Cal.

The daughter and granddaughter of a California Pioneer of 1824. Her father, James Watson, when a lad of seven years of age, was present when Commodore Sloat raised the American flag at Monterey July 7th, 1846, and was the only native Californian in the California Hundred, or any others who fought for the Union in the East during the late Civil War.

CHARLES MULLEN of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, who was a brave and faithful soldier, prompt to do his duty under all circumstances, no matter how arduous or laborious, or in the heat of battle; his conduct at all times when on duty commanded the approval of his officers and the esteem of his comrades. Before the City of Mexico he proved that he was made of sterling material, and kept even with the front rank in storming a fort, leaping a ditch or repelling an assault. Little KATHLEEN "MAVOURNEEN" MULLEN, had a right to be one of the Maids of Honor, for her very existence proves the strength of her father's conjugal love, and that the ruling passion of his life is not weakened in his old age.

SEVENTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR

Was Miss KNUDSEN, the little fairy-like grand-daughter of our loved and esteemed Comrade CAPT. WILLIAM DUNCAN, the Past-President and present Secretary of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War. She, too, had a right to be selected as one of the Maids of Honor. Her honored grandfather, Comrade Duncan, as Lieutenant and Acting Captain of Company B of the Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers under the gallant Colonel (and afterwards U. S. Senator), EDWARD BAKER, rendered most gallant and arduous services in the battles before the City of Mexico. A most honorable record of service attests his valor and patriotic services rendered by him to his country nearly half a century ago. His noble commander who then set the example to his men on the battle-fields of Mexico, was again to repeat it at Leesburg and Ball's Bluff, to fall at the head of his command in defense of the unity of his country, the honor of its flag, and to find his last resting place in the bed of honor at Laurel Hill at San Francisco in the shadow of the monument which covers the ashes of his dead friend over whom he pronounced his most eloquent eulogy, California's Senator, the true representative of the people, DAVID C. BRODERICK.

Such associations as Comrade Duncan had with his gallant commander, the immortal EDWARD BAKER, and the service he rendered, entitled his little grand-daughter of right to be one of California's Special Maids of Honor, her father being also the first Vice-President of the Sloat Monument Association.

EIGHTH AND NINTH SPECIAL MAIDS OF HONOR.

Were Misses DAISY B. and RUTH WRIGHT of Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California, the lovely and interesting daughters of Comrade JONATHAN WRIGHT of that county, a Veteran of the Mexican War, who served under Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT throughout his California campaign, and after the war closed settled in that county. His daughter DAISY was born in the old Custom House and under the American flag, flying from the same staff upon it at Monterey where it was first hoisted. His daughter RUTH was also born at Monterey, and in the very first brick house built in California.

Born and reared where our Government first

took and maintained possession of California, and where their brave and honored father defended it, it was but just and appropriate that they should be selected as Special Maids of Honor.

TENTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR.

Was Miss ANNA KETCHAM, one of Stockton's beauties, and the daughter of General THOMAS E. KETCHAM of that city, a Veteran of the Mexican War and an active member of the Sloat Monument Association. He served as a lieutenant in Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson's Regiment of New York Volunteers in California, rendering faithful service at Monterey and elsewhere until mustered out at the close of the war, and settled permanently in his adopted State of California, and where he has made an honorable record, of which he and his children may well be proud, and especially of Miss ANNA, the native daughter of an honorable Veteran of the Mexican War.

ELEVENTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR AND REPRESENTATIVE OF MARIN COUNTY.

Was the beautiful little AGNES M. WATSON, of San Rafael, a pupil of the High School at that place, especially selected by the Board of Supervisors of that county, as requested. Her father, JAMES WATSON, was present at the original raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore Sloat. At that time her father was only a child seven years old. In 1862 he enlisted in the "CALIFORNIA HUNDRED" attached to the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry and served until the war ended, having been in fifty-two battles and engagements, and was the only native Californian of American blood in the war. Her grandfather, EDWARD WATSON, came from England to California in 1824. After remaining here for some time he established a whipsaw pit in the Santa Cruz Mountains in 1836.

Then in 1844, he established another saw pit in Monterey, not far from Pacific Grove. The log cabin and mounds of sawdust are still there, and she visited them when in Monterey in July last. Her grandfather died in 1848 in the gold mines at the Dry Diggings. Surely this little patriotic lady was entitled to be made a Special Maid of Honor and the Representative of Marin County.

TWELFTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR AND REPRESENTATIVE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Was Miss PEARLE ELAINE GLEASON, one of California's most intelligent, refined and talented young ladies, second to none in beauty and culture in the State. She comes of the best and bravest and most adventurous and daring pioneer blood that flows in the veins of any to be found on these golden shores, and the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county did themselves honor and the county itself by electing her as its representative as did also California, in selecting this young lady from the City of Angels as one of her Special Maids of Honor.

She was born in Santa Barbara county on Washington's Birthday of the Centennial year, February 22nd, 1876. Her great-grandfather

came to Monterey in 1824, where he lived until his death many years ago. He was buried in the beautiful old cemetery at Monterey. One of her grandfathers landed in Monterey in 1841, which place was also his home until his death in 1861, and he also sleeps in the same hallowed ground. Her great uncle, Capt. John Paty, landed at Monterey in 1834, and traded up and down the coast for many years, as also did her great uncle, Captain William Gleason. Her ancestors were mostly sea-faring men, and figured quite prominently in the early history of California. It was the historic old vessel, the *Don Quixote*, owned and commanded by Capt. John Paty, which carried Governor and General Micheltorena and his troops back to Mexico at a cost to the Mexican Government of \$11,000. The same vessel was again chartered to carry two ambassadors to Mexico at a cost of \$3,000.

Miss Gleason is also a grand niece of HARVEY PORTERFIELD, one of the three survivors of the Bear Flag Party, which raised the Bear Flag at Sonoma on that memorable 14th day of June, 1846. Her mother is a descendant of the Duncan, of Duncan's Mills, who built the first saw mill in California. So the pioneer blood is strong in her veins.

Miss Gleason at present is an attaché of the Los Angeles Public Library, and is well known as a vocalist and elocutionist, and somewhat a protégé of MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, who is one of her warmest friends.

THIRTEENTH SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR AND REPRESENTATIVE OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Was MISS DICIE MAY GRAVES, selected by the Board of Supervisors of that county to be its representative at the celebration at Monterey, and chosen by California as a Special Maid of Honor. In her the streams of the blood of the American and Spanish races are united, and that which once flowed in hot currents of fierce antagonism has found a tranquil and placid reservoir from which new rivers of life will flow on for all time in our Golden State. The olive tint of the mingled Castilian and Mexican blood is crimsoned with that of the sturdy Anglo-Saxon, and produced a marvelous type of beauty peculiar only to California and stamped indelibly a new character among the people of the Pacific Coast. She is the daughter of Mr. Ernest Graves, of San Luis Obispo, and on one side a granddaughter of Comrade WILLIAM J. GRAVES, a veteran of the Mexican War, and on the other the great-granddaughter of JESUS JOSE PICO, of Fremont fame, whose life was forfeited by a violation of his parole, but saved by the pleadings of his distracted family and the magnanimity of Fremont's clemency and humanity.

Miss Graves completed the list of the thirteen Special Maids of Honor to California among whom five counties of the State were represented.

OTHER COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

BUTTE COUNTY

Was represented by MISS BESSIE COLLINS, a sprightly and handsome young lady of Chico,

who was the choice of a contest of votes of an election held under the auspices of the publishers of the *Chronicle-Record* newspaper published in that town. We have no information whatever further than that, after her election, she received the individual endorsement of three of the Supervisors of that county.

The request was made on April 22nd, 1896, by the Committee of Arrangements of Associated Veterans of the Mexican War and of the Sloat Monument Association to each Board of Supervisors of every county throughout the State, asking them to provide a stone and also the following: "We also desire that your county may be represented at the celebration by some young lady to be chosen, to bear a small silk banner, either red, white, or blue, with the name of your county upon it. (Only American National Colors to be used). *A daughter or granddaughter of a Veteran of the Mexican War or of a Pioneer, and a native daughter of California to be preferred.*

The object in thus fixing these qualifications was first to give the preference to those whose fathers had bequeathed to them for that and similar occasions their natural inherent rights; and second, to gather the personal histories of the Veterans of the Mexican War and of the Pioneers distributed through the several counties of the State, that would be thus represented.

The so called commissioner of the local committee of citizens at Monterey muddled matters by his intermeddling with the plans laid out and presented to the Boards of Supervisors nearly a month before, and at his suggestion, a voting contest was held, without any direct authority from the Board of Supervisors of that county, and no regard paid to the qualifications as requested, though the young lady thus elected received the endorsement afterwards of three of the Supervisors of Butte county. The young lady herself was entirely innocent and ignorant of this matter. The publishers of the *Chico Chronicle-Record* had not been previously informed, and no blame is to be attached to them, and they are to be commended for their public patriotic spirit and enterprise; though a feeling of dissatisfaction was manifested at the county-seat at Oroville where steps had already been taken for the same object, and previously encouraged by the Supervisor at that place and under that encouragement, Argonaut Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West had already as a committee undertaken to provide the Butte county stone and to furnish the young lady as a representative.

We have no knowledge of the young lady that was selected and represented Butte county at Monterey, whether she is a daughter of a Veteran of the Mexican War or of a Pioneer, or even a Native Daughter. A stone, we indirectly learn, has been sent to Monterey with the freight unpaid, and sent to the intermeddler at that place. What kind of a stone, its dimensions, or how inscribed, we are ignorant of, as we have had no official communication in regard to it, and the Receiver of the Sloat Monument Association at Monterey under such conditions is instructed not to accept it.

These explanations are necessary at this time.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Was represented by Miss CLARA K. WITTENMYER a very worthy and sterling young lady, good looking and of rare culture and refinement, and at present engaged as a teacher in Mills College. She was unanimously chosen by the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa county and in full accordance with the qualifications mentioned in our request made. Her father, the Hon. Lewis C. Wittenmyer, a California Pioneer of August, 1849, whom we met at Johnson's ranch at that time, near Bear River Crossing when on his way to the mines. Her grandfather was a Veteran of the Mexican War, and was Captain John Wittenmyer, commanding Company F of Colonel Toll's Regiment of Michigan Volunteers which returned home from Mexico in August, 1848, at the close of the war, after having rendered gallant and arduous service.

Miss Clara K. Wittenmyer herself has won honors not only in scholastic attainments but has held the high position of Grand President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and is now Grand Chaplain of the Grand Parlor of that Society, as well as being Honorary Member of the Sloat Monument Association, of which her honored father is an Active Member.

The choice of Contra Costa county was deservedly bestowed, and she reflected great credit upon the judgment of the Board of Supervisors which appointed her.

COLUSA COUNTY

Was represented by Miss RAE GREEN, the lovely daughter of the Hon. WILLIAM S. GREEN, U. S. Surveyor-General of California, the proprietor and publisher of the *Colusa Sun*. Again was our request heeded by the Board of Supervisors of Colusa county in their unanimous selection of Miss Green. Her father being an early California Pioneer, a veteran journalist and the compeer of Judge Robert Semple, Judge Ide, and the personal acquaintance and friend of COMMODORE JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, whom he entertained as his guest under his hospitable roof in 1852, and from whom he received the detailed account of the incidents which transpired at the taking possession of California and the Raising of the American flag at Monterey, and of the interview held by Commodore Sloat with the British Admiral Seymour of the line-of-battle-ship Collingwood of 80 guns, an account of which has already been given.

A beautiful daughter with the strongest filial affection to her proud and happy father and joyous, accomplished mother, who continues to edit and publish the *Sun*, while her husband attends to the surveys of the government domain within the boundaries of the State of California.

LAKE COUNTY

Was represented by a charming young lady, whom we met at Monterey, but not having her name, who she was, or by whom selected, it is impossible to give the information desired.

MONTEREY COUNTY

Was represented by Miss GRACE E. BURR, a lovely girl selected by the Board of Supervisors of Monterey county, and her picture adorns these pages. But further information it is impossible to give our readers, having received no official notice of her appointment, and not having learned whether she possessed the desired qualifications of being the daughter or granddaughter of a Veteran of the Mexican War or of a California Pioneer or not.

PLACER COUNTY

Was represented by Miss CLARA WORTELL, a fine specimen and handsome nugget from the "Old Dry Diggings." With the individual consent of the Supervisors of Placer county, that Board not having met, the young gentlemen composing Auburn Parlor of Native Sons, with a highly commendable patriotic spirit took the matter in hand and in compliance with the requirements of the proper qualifications and of the first choice, selected Miss Clara Wortell, of the town of Lincoln, in that county, a daughter of Comrade WILLIAM WORTELL, a Veteran of the Mexican War, and who landed in Monterey in 1848. We had the pleasure of meeting the very agreeable young lady at the Celebration at Monterey and extending a hearty welcome to her, which was most graciously received.

Placer means also "pleasure" as well as lodgement of gold in earth, and we hope that she may have plenty of both, and not be bound at the rate of sixteen to one, but find ample protection when she gives her hand and heart to one of Auburn Parlor's Native Sons.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Was represented by Miss CORA HAMMER, a Capital young lady in more ways than one. She is the handsome daughter of Mr. M. S. HAMMER, a prominent druggist of the capital city of California, who came to California from the State of Ohio in 1856 or 1857 when a very young man. We have no official knowledge or otherwise of this selection having been made by the Board of Supervisors. All we know is that she represented Sacramento county, and we were well acquainted with her deceased uncle, the late L. K. HAMMER, ESQ., a California Pioneer of 1849, who crossed the plains that year, and was a prominent merchant in Sacramento for many years; and all of his own children had joined him in that better land; she, as his niece, also, was most gladly welcomed and received as the representative of Sacramento county, of which the writer was a pioneer in June, 1849, and forty years ago the official county surveyor of that county. We wish that Sacramento county would now send a stone for the base of the monument, having already sent a *hammer*.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Was represented by Miss ELLEN PATTON, one of Stockton's beauties, and selected by the Board of Supervisors of that county, and we believe a daughter of a Veteran of the Mexican

War as also of a Pioneer. As Commodore Stockton, for whom the city of Stockton was named, succeeded Commodore Sloat in command at Monterey in July, 1846, and finally conquered California with his bluejackets and the aid of General Kearney and Colonel Fremont, his picture adorns these pages as well as hers, and she will find herself in good company.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Was represented by MISS DAISY M. CROSS, a beautiful flower of the Garden City, but whose name was left off when her photograph was sent, and she was hard to find. So, after a long search, we discovered the *Cross* and found a *daisy*. The Supervisors of that county delegated the selection of the representative of that county to a committee of Veterans of the Mexican War, of which the President, Comrade SAMUEL W. BORING was the Chairman. Somebody will yet be singing in San Jose, "I my *Cross* have taken, all to leave and follow thee." Her picture will be found with the rest of the bouquet in this book.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Was represented by MISS ANNIE STRUVE, of Watsonville, a lovely young lady selected by the Board of Supervisors of that county of the Holy Cross. No information is given concerning her, but having been selected by competent authority and their choice backed up by the furnishing of a fine granite stone for the monument already delivered and official notice sent to us by the County Clerk, we have no questions to ask, but would like to learn hereafter.

SAN MATEO COUNTY,

We are told, was represented by a Miss JULIA BEGER, but by whom appointed or who she was, we are left utterly in doubt.

SOLANO COUNTY

Was represented by MISS MARIE ENGLISH, the beautiful daughter of the HON. JOSEPH R. ENGLISH, a banker of Vallejo, and she was elected by the Board of Supervisors of Solano county, which also furnished the most beautiful stone of all for the base of the monument; it being of the handsomest onyx and quarried in that county. What an exquisitely fine statue and pedestal the both would make, with the fine white satin banner with the blazing sun upon it in her hand bearing the insignia of her county. *Solano* or *Solana* meaning a sunshiny place, as well as a hot wind. The great interest taken by her father in the success of the Celebration, and in the monument to the memory of Commodore Sloat, and she being so highly and worthily esteemed by the officers of the Navy and their families at Mare Island Navy Yard, was a full warrant for the Board of Supervisors of Solano county in selecting her as its representative as they did.

YUBA COUNTY

Was represented by MISS NELLIE O'BRIEN, of Marysville, she having been elected at a voting contest held under the auspices of the *Marysville Daily Democrat*. We have no official or

other information that this was ordered, recommended or approved by the Board of Supervisors of Yuba county, or that the young lady possessed the qualifications of being "the daughter or granddaughter of a Veteran of the Mexican War or of a Pioneer, or being a Native Daughter of California." She is a beautiful and lovely girl and a perfect little lady, and as there was no one else to dispute the claim to be the representative of Yuba county, she was duly welcomed and received, but it might have been otherwise. We have yet to learn whether any action has been taken in any way to provide a stone that Yuba county should be represented in the monument.

This election contest business was not in accord with the plans of the Committee of Arrangements of the Veterans of the Mexican War and of the Sloat Monument Association, and unwarrantedly interfered with our objects and purposes as already mentioned in regard to similar intrusion into our affairs in the Chico election contest. Yuba county has not yet taken steps to provide a stone, even though in this irregular manner a representative young lady was chosen and sent.

In this manner it shows that but little regard was had for the Veterans of the Mexican War or heed paid to their requests.

The rest of the counties of the State were represented *en masse* by the other young ladies, visitors and residents of Monterey county whose names were not given, but formed a great bouquet of the whole.

THE TOWNS OF MONTEREY AND PACIFIC GROVE.

Were represented by MISS FLORENCE SCHAUFLE, one of the belles of Monterey and MISS VIOLA RODGERS, a charming young lady, the nymph of Pacific Grove, who presented the key of the gate of the two towns to California.

THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY

Was represented by MISS EDNA INGRAM, the lovely daughter of the Hon. Edward Ingram, of Monterey, who held fast to her shield, stood by her cannon, making a living statuesque figure and representation of an allegorical tableau.

The following letter from Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the U. S. Army, got misplaced and is inserted here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 4, 1896.

MR. EDWIN A. SHERMAN, 1212 Webster street,
Oakland, California.

MY DEAR SIR:—Please accept my sincere thanks for your very kind invitation to attend the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the taking possession of California and raising the American flag at Monterey; and be assured of my great regret that a prior engagement will deprive me of the pleasure of being present on that occasion.

Very sincerely yours,
NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General U. S. A.



MISS MARIE LEAH ENGLISH,
OF VALLEJO, CAL.

Representative of Solano County, Cal.
Daughter of Hon. Joseph R. English. Active Member
of the Sloat Monument Association of California.



MISS PEARL ELVINE GLEASON
OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Representative of Los Angeles County, Cal.
Daughter and granddaughter and great-grand-
daughter and grandniece of the earliest and most
noted American Pioneers of California from 1824 down.



MISS DAISY M. CROSS,
OF SAN JOSE, CAL.
Representative of Santa Clara County, Cal.



MISS GRACE E. BURR,
OF MONTEREY, CAL.
Representative of Monterey County, Cal.



MISS RAE GREEN,
OF COLUSA, CAL.

Representative of Colusa County, Cal.
Daughter of Hon. W. S. Green, U. S. Surveyor-General of California, Publisher of the Colusa *Sun* and a California Pioneer.



MISS ELLEN PATTON,
OF STOCKTON,

Representative of San Joaquin County, Cal.



MISS BESSIE COLLINS,
OF MARYSVILLE, CAL.
Representative of Yuba County, Cal.



MISS EDNA INGRAM,
OF MONTEREY, CAL.
Goddess of Liberty.
Daughter of Hon. Edward Ingram, Mayor of Monterey.

Resolution of Thanks

TO OUR

Comrade Major Edwin A. Sherman,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War for the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey, and the Taking Possession of California, by Commodore John Sloat of the U. S. Navy July 7th, 1846.

Held at Monterey, California, July 7th, 1896.

At the regular meeting of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War held on Thursday evening, July 9th, 1896, at their Hall, No. 22 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, California, among other business transacted the following action was taken:

It was moved by Comrade J. C. TAYLOR, that a committee to be composed of past Presidents Comrades William L. Duncan, A. Andrews, Joseph Stewart, and past and present President, Sidney J. Loop, be appointed to draft and present to Comrade EDWIN A. SHERMAN, resolutions of thanks expressing the appreciation and gratitude of this Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, for his valuable services rendered as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the raising of the American flag at Monterey, and the taking possession of California by Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT, on July 7, 1846, which celebration was held at that place on July 7, 1896.

The motion being duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

Signed, SIDNEY J. LOOP, President.

Attest: WM. L. DUNCAN, Secretary.

HALL OF THE ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

Thursday, September 20, 1896.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

Comrades:—Your committee to whom was assigned the pleasing duty of drafting resolutions of thanks to our Comrade, Major EDWIN A. SHERMAN, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration held at Monterey, on July 7, last, have performed the duty required of us, and in accordance with his wishes, have caused the same to be printed in the book containing the account of the celebrations published therein, instead of having them engrossed and framed, as we had it in contemplation so to do.

We therefore submit the following accompanying resolutions as our report:

WHEREAS: It is eminently just and proper that faithful services in the performance of duty should be duly recognized at all times and in the general business affairs of life where compensation is made for such services rendered; yet when there is no other reward to be looked or hoped for than the approval of one's own conscience,

at the end of a long and patient service of ten years in the arrangement of plans for a successful demonstration by the people in the marking of an epoch in the history of the American Republic, unparalleled in the annals of the world, and such long services having been rendered gratuitously at a great sacrifice of so much time and money for which latter compensation and reimbursement has been refused to be accepted in return by a comrade of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, who, prompted solely by a spirit of the purest patriotism, has devoted himself to a most noble object, that of commemorating the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of American Occupation of California, and to indelibly mark the same, by laying the foundation-stone of the base of a monument, which, when erected, shall, for all time, be the witness of a grateful, loyal, and liberty-loving people, to the memory of the faithful and patriotic officer and citizen who first planted the Stars and Stripes on these then far-off shores. Commodore JOHN DRAKE SLOAT of the U. S. Navy, who added an empire to our national domain, such self-denial and self-sacrificing devotion, is not only worthy of all praise, but deserves the expressed gratitude especially of all his comrades of the Veterans of the Mexican War, and the general thanks of the people of the State of California. And,

WHEREAS: That we may the better recall to our memories some of the services he has rendered and that the people of the State of California may be made duly aware of the same, that public gratitude may also be extended to him which he so eminently deserves, we cite the following facts:

Under the auspices of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, he inaugurated and successfully carried out the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag at Monterey and Occupation of California by Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT, of the U. S. Navy, which with the co-operation of the U. S. Government and the California pioneers which he secured and made that event memorable in the annals of the State of California.

He inaugurated and organized the Sloat Monument Association of California, and has served as its secretary without fee or reward for a period of over ten years.

He successfully defended and maintained the

reputation and fair fame of Commodore JOHN DRAKE SLOAT against lying traducers who assailed the character of the deceased, who could not speak for himself, and thus after long months of secret and open opposition he enabled our Senator, the Hon. George C. Perkins, to successfully carry through the bill in the U. S. Senate making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the erection of the Sloat Monument at Monterey.

He, by his personal influence and laborious correspondence, totally unaided, succeeded in arousing the spirit of American patriotism throughout the State, to the extent of having the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to provide stones for the base of the monument and to send their representative young ladies to be present at the laying of the corner-stone.

He made a journey to the city of Washington at his own expense to secure the co-operation of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag and taking possession of California by Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT of the U. S. Navy, which mission was crowned with success.

Through his personal influence and efforts our treasury was aided, that its Relief Fund remained untouched and the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War were enabled to proceed to Monterey and return from the late celebration at that place without drawing from the funds appropriated for the relief of our distressed comrades.

As Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag at Monterey, he gave his time and means for a period of nearly a year and a half, and under the most trying and perplexing difficulties, and without any appropriations of moneys placed at his disposal whatever, he made with the assistance of the Army and Navy a success worthy of the Nation, of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, of the Pioneers of California and of the Sloat Monument Association in the grand historic event commemorated.

In the bringing together of historic characters; the man who actually raised the American flag at Monterey half a century before to raise it again; and the few survivors who landed with the forces under Commodore Sloat; those who served under Commodore Stockton and Colonel Fremont; the few survivors of the U. S. Army and of Stevenson's Regiment who served in California fifty years ago; and the

battle-scarred veterans who served with ourselves under Generals Taylor, Scott and others, in the Mexican War. In the steps taken by him for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag at San Francisco, July 9th, 1896, by Captain Montgomery, of the U. S. Sloop of War Portsmouth, as also the previous celebration at Sonoma, of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the Bear Flag at that place on June 14, last, all of which deserves the highest commendation, gratitude and praise. Therefore be it

Resolved—That we tender our Comrade Major EDWIN A. SHERMAN our sincere and heartfelt thanks for his long, patient, laborious and patriotic services given in behalf of the ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR, extending over a long period of years; and that while he enjoys our highest esteem and regard, our confidence in his integrity and ability, he is justly entitled to the credit of having inaugurated and brought to a successful termination the celebrations already mentioned, and is deserving the gratitude of the people of the State of California, for his patriotic devotion to her fair fame and the Nation's honor in the events which under his direction have been so auspiciously commemorated.

Resolved—That we earnestly trust and fervently hope, that his days may be lengthened, and that he may live to finish and enjoy the fruits of his labors in the completion of the monument and the erection of the statue of Commodore JOHN DRAKE SLOAT so well begun, and the foundation-stone laid, on the U. S. Military Reservation at Monterey, and that to this end he is deserving of the hearty support and co-operation of all the patriotic citizens, and it is to be hoped that all of the Counties of the State of California will be fully represented by their stones to be placed in the base of the monument at Monterey.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Association, a copy presented to our Comrade Major EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and a copy of the same printed in the account to be published of our late celebrations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,

J. C. TAYLOR.

WILLIAM L. DUNCAN, Past President.

A. ANDREWS, Past President.

JOSEPH STEWART, Past President.

SIDNEY J. LOOP, Past Pres. and Pres.

Attest: WM. L. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Officers and Members

OF THE

Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

Officers.

<i>President</i>	SIDNEY J. LOOP, 1st Artillery, Co. G
<i>Vice-President</i>	CHARLES LANGE, 3rd Artillery, Co. E
“	JOSEPH STEWART, Commanding, 3rd Artillery, U. S. A.
<i>Secretary</i>	WM. L. DUNCAN, Lieutenant Commanding, 4th Illinois, Co. B
<i>Treasurer</i>	ALEXANDER McDONALD, Sergeant, 1st Pennsylvania, Co. B
<i>Marshal</i>	JOHN MURPHY, Ordinance Sergeant, 4th Artillery, Co. M
<i>Trustee</i>	JAMES C. LAYTON, 10th Infantry, Co. K
“	H. W. KURLBAUM, 3rd Louisiana Volunteers
“	J. C. BRODERICK, Sergeant, 2nd Artillery, Co. E
“	MATHEW WHITE, Voltigeurs, Co. A
“	W. C. BURNETT, Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, U. S. A

Members.

Andrews, A.....Capt. 2d Ohio Volunteers, Co. A.	Buchanan, James.....“Levant,” “Ohio,” “St. Mary’s,” U. S. N.
Adams, J. H.1st New York Vols., Co. A.	Brown, Charles.....“Ohio,” U. S. N.
Adams, Fred’k....2d Indiana and 2d Texas Vols.	Cooper, John A.....“Potomac,” U. S. N.
Apgar, Jacob M.....1st Ohio Vols., Co. C.	Cooper, W. F.....Lieut. 16th Infantry, Co. F.
Aiken, Robert.....Sergt. 1st Missouri Vols.	Cranz, Theodore.....4th Infantry, Co. E.
Allen, John P.....“Congress,” U. S. N.	Corcoran, M.1st Artillery, Co. M.
Armstrong, James.....Sergt. 1st Maryland Vols.	Cassion, Peter.....9th Infantry, Co. E.
Atwill, Albert B.....Sergt. 6th Illinois Vols., Co. G.	Curtis, Joseph R.....Sergt. 1st Louisiana Vols., Co. B.
Atkinson, Monroe.....Capt. 2d Louisiana Vols.	Cooper, Archibald.....Ensign 1st Kentucky Cavalry, Louisville Legion.
Bush, Peter...Sergt. 5th Louisiana Vols., Co. H.	Coulter, George W.....Missouri Vols., Independent Co., Sergeant
Bush, D. B.....1st Illinois Vols., Co. A.	Cummings, George.....“Saratoga,” U. S. N.
Bannister, J.“Ohio” U. S. N.	Cook, Wm. N.....Sergt. Missouri Vols., Co. I.
Beckhart, J. F.....2d Mississippi Vols., Co. A.	Collier, Irby B.....3d Regiment, Co. K.
Bingham, George.....2d Pennsylvania Vols.	Clark, Perry.....3d Missouri Cavalry, Co. H.
Baker, Isaac M.....Marine Corps, “Dale,” U. S. N.	Culbertson, Alfred S.....5th Texas Cavalry.
Brown, F. H.....1st Infantry, Co. H.	Cole, George Washington.....Hays’ Texas Rangers.
Brown, George, “Cumberland” “Raritan,” U. S. N.	Crough, John Samuel.....Baltimore Battalion.
Bonian, Chas. H.....Co. H, Col. Daten’s Regt.	Chew, Robert Bensly.....Arkansaw Cavalry.
Baldrige, Wm....1st Lieut. Fremont’s Battalion.	Crawford, James T.....Arkansaw Vols.
Brannagan, Arthur.....Howitzer Rocket Co., U. S. A.	Connell, John.....2d Maine Battalion
Baxter, Wm. Owen.....1st New York Vols., Co. E	Doud, Francis.....Sergt. 2d Infantry, Co. A.
Bartell, Engelhard.....2d Illinois, Co. D.	DeLauey, Edward.....8th Infantry, Co. D.
Benjamin, Fordyce J.....1st New York, Co. H.	Dickenson, Wm. LeGrande.....California Vols.
Bladin, Andrew.....5th Regiment Vols.	Dreydemi, Pierre.....1st Lieut. Allen’s Co. of Recruits.
Reddome, Wm.....1st Iowa Mormon Battalion.	Drescher, Philips Emmet.....3d Missouri Cavalry.
Barnes, Lorenzo A.....2d Illinois Co. I.	Dodge, Wm. Henry... ..2d Missouri Vols.
Baily, Oliver H. P.....1st Indiana Vols.	Drury, Wm.....2d Dragoons.
Benjamin, Wm. K.....Corpl. 1st Indiana Vols.	Dustin, Thomas.....“Columbus,” U. S. N.
Blackburn, Abner....Mormon Battalion, Co. C.	Dreysse, Ernest C. C.....Ordinance Dept., U. S. A.
Beckstead, Wm. E.....Mormon Battalion, Co. C.	Davis, Thomas F.....9th Infantry, U. S. A.
Bodle, Gabriel.....“Ohio,” U. S. N.	Dickenson, James Johnson.....California Vols., Webber’s Co.
Baughn, W. P.....2d Mississippi Vols.	Donthiitt, David W.....2d Missouri Cavalry, Co. F.
Beaty, Addison.....4th Kentucky, Co. H.	Dewell, Benjamin... ..Fremont’s Battalion.
Bollen, Robt. W....Corpl. 3d Mo. Cavalry, Co. F.	
Bladin, Andrew.....5th Tennessee Vols.	
Barber, Jonathan W....Powell’s Co. B. Mounted Vols.	
Bromley, John L....Orderly Sergt. 14th Infantry, Co. G.	
Benson, James Cobb.....Corpl. 1st Kentucky Vols.	

- Ellis, Levi.....1st Artillery, B. Co.
- Feix, J. F..... 1st Pennsylvania Vols., Co. E.
- Frisbie, L. B.....Capt. 1st New York, Co. H.
- Folsom, Myrick....."Princeton" and "Water Witch," U. S. N.
- Franklin, Wm. H.....1st Pennsylvania Co. H.
- Fisk, Leander.....Sergt. 1st Michigan Vols. Co.
- Fauntleroy, Wm. H.....U. S. Navy.
- Fitzhugh, Henry.....2d Missouri Co. A.
- Fellger, John C.....1st Artillery, Co. L.
- Freeman, Richard F.....6th Louisiana Co. I.
- Ford, Francis Speed12th Infantry, B Co.
- Fanning, Daniel.Missouri Vols., Co. A.
- Galehouse, Fred'k.....Cor. 7th Infantry, Co. G.
- Gottschalk, J. F. A.....Louisiana Vols., Co. H.
- Gregory, H. T.1st Artillery, Co. F.
- Grady, James.....4th Indiana, Co. B.
- Gaemlich, Charles E.....1st Dragoons, Co. B.
- Glass John N.....1st Tennessee Cavalry, Co. E.
- Guthrie, Alfred.....1st New York, Co. H.
- Griffith, Calvin C.....Fremont's Battalion.
- Gillan, James Sturgis.....Sergt. 11th Infantry, Co. B.
- Garden, James.....3d Ohio Vols., Co. H.
- George, Samuel G1st Ohio Vols.
- Gregon, James.....California Battalion, Ford's Co.
- Griffin, John Strother.....Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.
- Glenroy, John G... "Congress," U. S. N. Marine.
- Hardy, George....."St. Marys," U. S. N.
- Hall, H. R.....Illinois Vols., Co. F.
- Howell, David.....3d Infantry, Co. H.
- Harrigan, Dennis.....Siege Train Ordnance.
- Hooper, John.....1st Illinois Vols.
- Hooper George F...Lieut. 15th Infantry, Co. A.
- Hill, Humphrey.....3d Dragoons, Co. B.
- Hickmott, John.....1st Iowa Vols.
- Hall, James H.....5th Illinois, Co. A.
- Hampton, James W.....3d Infantry, Co. E.
- Haser, Willis M.....5th Infantry, Co. H.
- Howard, Robert T.....Powell's Battalion, Missouri Vols.
- Houghton, S. O.....Adj. 1st New York Vols.
- Halshauser, Fred'k.....4th Infantry, Co. A.
- Hays, James.... 2d Pennsylvania Vols.
- Johnson, Edward....."Erie," U. S. N.
- Jackson, J. M....Quartermaster "Dale," U. S. N.
- Johnson, Almon T.....15th Infantry.
- Jones, James T.....4th Tennessee Vols., Co. C
- Johnson, Fred'k M "Erie," U. S. N.
- Jones, Wm. D.....Ohio Cavalry Independent.
- Kane, James..... Lieut. 2d Pennsylvania, Co. I.
- Kerry, Oswald.....Corpl. Texas Rangers, Baylor's Co.
- Kellogg, James.....Lieut. 1st Georgia Vols., Co. A.
- King, John L...Engineer "Princeton," U. S. N.
- Kearus, Adam.....2d Ohio Vols.
- Kelly, John L.....1st Dragoons, Co. A.
- Ketcham, Thomas E.....Lieut. 1st New York Vols.
- Lawrence, James H...Corpl. 9th Infantry, Co. H.
- Lake, David Glenn.2d Alabama, Macon Guards.
- Lockman, John M..... "Germantown" U. S. N.
- Laner, Andrew..... 2d Artillery, Co. K.
- Lynch, James.....1st New York, Co. F.
- Losey, William Louisiana..... Vols. Co. C.
- Leatham, Charles.....Marine Corps, U. S. N.
- Letcher, Fountain F.....1st Missouri, Co. H.
- Lynch, Patrick.....Color Sergt. 1st New York.
- Martel, James L...Purser's clerk "Dale," U. S. N.
- Müleg, F. W..... 3d Dragoons, Co. E.
- McDonald, Kenneth.....Coxswain "St. Marys," U. S. N.
- Moore, J. B...Sergt. Massachusetts Vols., Co. K.
- Mullin, Charles.....6th Infantry, Co. B.
- McKenzie, J. W...Sergt. 2d Artillery, Battery A.
- McKenzie, John W.....Duncan's Battery
- Mearns, George..... "Cumberland" and "Raritan," U. S. N.
- Messic, I. G.....2d Texas Cavalry, Wilder's Co.
- McKeeby, Samuel C.....Brady Guards, Missouri Vols.
- Mullins, Wm.....2d Artillery, Co. L and H.
- Murphy, Joseph K....."Falmouth," U. S. N.
- McKeuna, Patrick.....Brevet Lieut. 2d Infantry, Co. C.
- Meyer, Ferdinand.....1st Indiana.
- Nottingham, Wm. Thomas.....7th Infantry, Co. G.
- Nesbitt, Thomas.....1st New York Co.
- Piper, W. A.....Light Artillery Missouri Vols.
- Perry, Silas.....Lieut. J. M. McMail's Co. Vols.
- Powers, John S...1st Sergt. 14th Infantry, Co. C.
- Purcill, James.....5th Indiana, Co. F.
- Parker, Jesse W.....1st North Carolina, Co. E.
- Rooney, Francis..... "Falmouth," U. S. N.
- Rose, Wm. L..... "Ohio," U. S. N.
- Richardson, S. J... Quartermaster "Mississippi," U. S. N.
- Ryan, James.....Etna, U. S. N.
- Ritchie, George D.....1st Illinois Vols., Co. C.
- Rose, Alfred W.....1st Illinois Vols., Co. B.
- Rogers, James J.....12th Infantry, Co. C.
- Reynolds, Francis H.....3d Indiana, Co. G.
- Redding, Enoch.....1st Illinois, Co. D.
- Rugh, Washington C... Corpl. 2d Illinois.
- Rawles, Wm. Edward.....Powell's Battalion Missouri Vols.
- Robinson, Wm. F.....Cor. 4th Kentucky, Co. D.
- Rourke, Michael..... U. S. Marine Corps
- Stillwell, George W.....1st Sergt. Ben McCulloch's Texas Rangers.
- Sampson, Samuel..... "Falmouth," U. S. N.
- Schaupp, Fred'k.....6th Infantry, Co. A.
- Spratt, James W.....1st Virginia Vols.
- Strickler, J. W.....Santa Fe Battalion, Co. D.
- Sherman, Edwin A.....8th Infantry, Co. A.
- Schwartz, Henry, Sergt. Marine Corps, U. S. N.
- Sellinger, L..... "Ohio," U. S. N.
- Straengal, Eberhard, 1st Louisiana Vols., Co. C.
- Steinmetz, Charles..... 1st Artillery, Co. B.
- Short, Wm. Morris, Missouri Cavalry, Wert's Co,

Snyder, John W.....Corpl. 1st Illinois Cavalry.
 Scott, Robert James.....Light Horse and Ar-
 tillery.
 Stamberg, Henry A, Corpl. 1st Mounted Rifles.
 Sampson, George.....1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.
 Slaughter, Fenton M..... 2d Mounted Vols.
 Stewart, Thomas....."Cumberland," U. S. N.
 Sexton, Daniel.....
 Smith, Napoleon B.....Orderly Sergt. Fremont's
 Battalion.
 Sears, Franklin.....Fremont's Battalion.
 Stillwell, Robert S.....3d Dragoons, Co. G.
 Schneider, Karl.....3d Missouri Cavalry.
 Smith, Martin T.....2d Illinois Vols., Co. C.
 Shirley, Paul.....2d Missouri Cavalry.
 Skelley, Wm. P.....Lieut. 2d Pennsylvania Vols.
 Sirrine, Samuel D.....1st Sergt. 2d New York,
 Co. K.
 Santa Ana, Juan E....."Ohio," U. S. N.
 Sturzenegger, John.....Fremont's Battalion
 Tunnell, Martin L..... 1st Illinois Vols., Co. C.
 Tucker, Jefferson, Texas Vols., Bell's Regiment.
 Taylor, John D.....1st Louisiana Vols.
 Tournot, Peter.....1st Battalion Missouri Vols.,
 Co. A.
 Thompson, Henry Bailly...1st Mississippi, Co. C.
 Thistleton, George.....2d New York Vols.
 Thornton, John F.....Santa Fe Battalion, Mis-
 souri Vols.
 Taylor, Samuel S. 3d Indiana Vols.
 Tuckerman, Michael.....1st New York Vols.
 Tilson, Josiah.....4th Sergt. 3d Indiana Vols.
 Thurman, Wm. Henry.....3d Tennessee Vols.,
 Co. E.
 Tidball, Thomas F.....3d Ohio Vols., Co. A.
 Thurman, Granville C.....Knowlton's Co., In-
 dependent.
 Thorp, James H, Capt. Ross' Co., Texas Cavalry
 Vols.
 Tonge, Wm. H.....1st Dragoons, Co. A.

Toler, Wm. P.....Midshipman, "Savannah"
 and other ships, U. S. N. (Raised our flag at
 Monterey in 1846 and 1896, on July 7.)
 Vierra, Tiburcio....."Cumberland," U. S. N.
 Walker, J. C..... 1st Alabama Vols., Co. K.
 Williams, Caswell..... Lieut. Missouri Cavalry,
 Co. B.
 Wallace, Wm. T.....2d Kentucky Vols., Co. I.
 Ward, J. Scott.....4th Infantry, Co. H.
 Wright, Washington J, Marine Corps, U. S. N.
 Whalen, John.....2d Artillery, B. Co.
 Williams, George...Fremont's Battalion, Co. C.
 Weidner, Anthony.....1st New York, Co. K.
 Webber, Henry....."Cumberland," U. S. N.
 Ward, Thomas....."Ontario," U. S. N.
 Ward, Alfred.....2d Illinois Vols.
 Wilson, John C.....1st Missouri Cavalry.
 Warner, Wilson.....6th Infantry, Co. I.
 West, James G.....2d Illinois, Co. H.
 Williams, Thomas.....Santa Fe Battalion.
 Yeaton, Oliver C.....Light Artillery Missouri
 Battalion, Co. A
 Yancy, Joseph T...Corpl. 1st Mississippi Rifles,
 Co. I.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Major-Genl. O. O. Howard.
 Genl. Thomas F. Ruger.
 Major-Genl. Nelson A. Miles.
 Genl. R. C. Drum.
 Genl. James W. Forsyth.
 Major Charles M. Woodruff.
 Rev. Wm. H. Platt, Captain 2d Alabama.
 A. M. Kennedy, Editor *Vedette*.

LIFE MEMBERS.

J. B. Frisbie.....Capt. Co. H, 1st New York.
 E. A. Sherman.....8th Infantry.
 Wm. L. Duncau, Lieut. Com. B Co., 4th Illinois.

STEVENSON'S CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.

1846.

SOCIETY ORGANIZED
OCTOBER 24TH, 1883.



1848.

HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK CITY.

SOCIETY OF THE SURVIVORS

— OF THE —

First Regiment of New York Volunteers.

COL. JONATHAN D. STEVENSON,

(In service in California during the Mexican War)

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Co. D, President,
135-137 Broadway, New York.

JOHN H. WELSH, Co. E, Treasurer,
271 Greenwich St., New York.

JOSEPH EVANS, Co. I, Secretary,
23 and 25 Crittenden St., Newark, N. J.

==== SURVIVORS OF THE REGIMENT. ====

(Residing east of the Rocky Mountains.)

September 1st, 1896.

New York City.

DR. ALEX. PERRY (Surgeon).
GEO. D. BREWERTON (Lieut.), Co. C.
CHARLES J. McPHERSON, Co. B.
FRANCIS D. CLARK, Co. D.
GEORGE W. LEANARD, Co. E.
JOHN H. WELSH, Co. E.
THOMAS JEFFERSON WELLS, Co. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Co. A.

Litchfield, Conn.

JAMES C. L. L. WADSWORTH (Sutler's Clerk).

Newark, N. J.

JACOB W. NORRIS, Co. D.
JOSEPH EVANS, Co. I.

Hackensack, N. J.

GILBERT E. DEAN, Co. A.

Pineland, N. J.

JACOB J. SCHOONMAKER, Co. A.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. CHANDLER, Co. D.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

JOHN A. BARTLETT, Co. E.

Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT (Capt.), Co. F.
SQUIRE G. MERRILL, Co. H.
JOHN H. MERRILL, Co. K.

Hampton, Va.

HENRY C. MATSELL (Lieut.), Co. B.

St. Louis, Mo.

DOMINIC MULHOLLAND, Co. D.

Fieldon, Ill.

F. R. BRIGHAM, Co. B.

Monticello, Minn.

JOHN B. PARVIN, Co. A.

Davenport, Iowa.

AARON STOW, Co. K.

City of Mexico, Mexico.—JOHN B. FRISBIE (Capt.), Co. H.

— EVERY SURVIVOR OF THE REGIMENT IS AN ENROLLED MEMBER OF THIS SOCIETY. —



J. D. Stevenson

Colonel of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, or expedition of Armed Emigrants to California, generally known as Stevenson's Regiment. Sailed from New York September 26th, 1846, and arrived in California March 6th, 1847.

He was elected the First Grand Master of Masons of California April 10th, 1850. He died February 14th 1894, aged 44 years 1 month and 14 days.

His history is inseparably connected with that of California and he lived just one-half of his life in California or 47 years.—E. A. S.



MISS KATHLEEN MULLEN,

SPECIAL MAID OF HONOR.

Daughter of Comrade Charles Mullen, a Veteran of the Mexican War.

(See Personnel.)

Roll of Officers and Members of the Sloat Monument Association of California.

July 7th, 1896.

Temporarily formed at Monterey, Cal., July 5th, 1886. Permanently organized at San Francisco, Cal.,
December 1st, 1886.

Officers :

PRESIDENT :

WASHINGTON AYER, M. D., (Ex-Vice-Pres. Cal. Pioneer Society, etc., etc.), of San Francisco, Cal.

VICE PRESIDENTS :

CAPT. WILLIAM L. DUNCAN, Past President and Secretary Veteran Mexican War and Pioneer, of
San Francisco, Cal.

COL. JOSEPH STEWART (U. S. A. retired), Past Pres. Vet. Mex. War and Pioneer, of Berkeley, Cal.

SECRETARY :

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Past Vice-Pres. Vet. Mex. War and Pioneer, of Oakland, Cal.

TREASURER :

HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS, Ex-Governor and U. S. Senator, of Oakland, Cal.

RECEIVER :

CAPT. THOMAS G. LAMBERT, Pioneer, of Monterey, Cal.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS :

JOHN A. COOPER, Veteran of the Mexican War.

The first six Officers and the following Gentlemen compose the Executive Committee.

HON. WILLIAM M. BOGGS, Vet. Mex. War and Pioneer of Napa, Cal.

HON. JESSE D. CARR, Pioneer, Ex-State Senator, of Salinas, Monterey, Co., Cal.

HON. IRVING M. SCOTT, President of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal.

DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL, Pioneer, of San Francisco, Cal.

COL. FRANK PIERCE, Nephew of General Franklin Pierce, Ex-President U. S., Atty-at-Law, San
Francisco, Cal.

REV. A. A. MCALISTER, U. S. N., Chaplain, Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

HON. WILLIAM FRANK PIERCE, Merchant, of Oakland, Cal.

Active Members :

MAJOR-GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD, U. S. Army (retired).

MAJOR-GEN. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

HON. HORACE DAVIS, Ex-Member of U. S. Congress, of San Francisco, Cal.

CAPT. JOSEPH B. COGHLAN, of the U. S. Navy.

CAPT. CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, of the U. S. Marine Corps.

CAPT. THEO. F. KANE, of the U. S. Navy, of the Monterey.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER ROYAL R. INGERSOLL, of the U. S. Navy, of the Flagship Philadelphia.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER A. V. WADHAM, of the U. S. Navy, of the Monterey.

COL. CHARLES FRED CROCKER, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., S. F., Cal.

COL. THEODORE H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., S. F., Cal.

MAJOR JOHN L. BROMLEY, Vet. Mexican War and Pioneer, of Oakland, Cal.

MAJOR SIDNEY J. LOOP, President Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, of Alameda, Cal.

WILLIAM P. TOLER, formerly Midshipman, U. S. N., and Aide-de-Camp to Commodore John D.
Sloat, Oakland, Cal.

CAPT. LEROY D. FLETCHER, of Oakland, Cal.

FRANCIS DOUD, Veteran Mexican War, of Monterey, Cal.

HON. EDWARD H. HALL, of Oakland, Cal.

IRA L. DELANO, of Rocklin, Cal.

LIEUT. J. REYNOLDS LANDIS, U. S. A., 1st Regt. of Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Jas. W. Forsyth.

CAPT. CASSIUS E. GILLETTE, U. S. A., U. S. Engineers.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, Supervisor of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal.
 ORRIN S. HENDERSON, Supervisor of Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal.
 GEN. THOMAS F. KETCHAM, Veteran Mexican War and Pioneer, of Stockton, Cal.
 HON. T. R. WEAVER, President Board of Trade, San Jose, Cal.
 HON. J. A. LINSKOTT, Supervisor Santa Cruz county, Watsonville, Cal.
 HON. F. E. DAVIS, Supervisor, Ventura county, San Buenaventura, Cal.
 DR. GEORGE B. NICHOLS, of San Luis Obispo, (donated the stone for that county).
 REV. JOHN H. MACOMBER, Chaplain, U. S. A., Angel Island, Cal.
 HON. JOSEPH R. ENGLISH, Vallejo, Cal.
 HON. JAMES McLACHLAN, M. C., of Pasadena, Cal.
 HON. LEWIS C. WITTENMYER, of Martinez, Cal.
 HON. LUCIUS A. BOOTH, Pioneer, of Oakland, Cal.
 HON. HENRY S. LUBBOCK, Pioneer, of Alameda, Cal.
 HON. SAMUEL G. HILBORN, M. C., of Oakland, Cal.
 DAVID W. STANDEFORD, Pioneer, Oakland Cal.
 ZACHARY T. GILPIN, Pioneer, Oakland, Cal.
 DAVID EDWARD COLLINS, Oakland, Cal.
 DR. THOMAS FLINT, JR., San Juan, Cal.
 JOSEPH FIGEL, San Francisco, Cal.
 SAMUEL W. LEVY, San Francisco, Cal.
 GEORGE E. KENNEDY, Livermore, Cal.
 NATHANIEL B. HOLMES, Livermore, Cal.
 SAMUEL A. BARKER, San Jose, Cal.
 SAMUEL W. BOREN, San Jose, Cal.
 WILLIAM A. JANUARY, San Jose, Cal.
 EDWARD S. JOSSELYN, Monterey, Cal.
 HENRY SEVENING, Alameda, Cal.
 SAMUEL H. WAGENER, San Jose, Cal.
 GEORGE N. TRUE, Oakland, Cal.
 WILLIAM C. MASON, Oakland, Cal.

Committee of Design and Construction.

MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN.
 COL. JOSEPH STEWART, REV. A. A. MCALISTER,
 HON. IRVING M. SCOTT, COL. FRANK PIERCE.

Honorary Members:

HON. JAMES BUDD, Governor of the State of California, Stockton, Cal.
 HON. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
 HON. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.
 ADMIRAL LESTER A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. Navy, Commanding Pacific Squadron.
 GENERAL JAMES W. FORSYTH, U. S. A., Commanding Department of California.
 COL. O. D. GREENE, U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant General, Department of California.
 CAPT. H. L. HOWISON, U. S. N., Commanding Battleship Oregon.
 CAPT. GEORGE W. WOODS, U. S. N., Medical Inspector, Mare Island Navy Yard.
 CAPT. C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., Commanding Flagship Philadelphia.
 LIEUT. G. M. STONEY, U. S. N., Flag-Lieutenant, of the Philadelphia.
 LIEUT. M. S. GORGAS, U. S. N., Flag-Secretary, of the Philadelphia.
 LIEUT. THOMAS S. PHELPS, U. S. N., of the Philadelphia.
 LIEUT. F. A. WILNER, U. S. N., of the Philadelphia.
 LIEUT. F. H. HOLMES, U. S. N., of the Philadelphia.
 LIEUT. J. H. L. HOLCOMBE, U. S. N., of the Philadelphia.
 LIEUT. W. R. SHOEMAKER, U. S. N., of the Philadelphia.
 CAPT. R. DICKINS, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Philadelphia.
 HON. EDWARD M. PRESTON, Grand Master of Masons of California.
 HON. C. E. S. WOOD, Son of Dr. Wood, Fleet Surgeon, who sent the information of hostilities to Commodore Sloat which enabled him to take California.
 MAJOR WILLIAM B. HOOPER, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.
 CAPT. C. L. HOOPER, U. S. Revenue Cutter Rush.
 HON. HIRAM BAILEY, Chairman Board of Supervisors of Alameda county, Cal.
 HON. J. R. TALCOTT, Member of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda county, Cal.
 HON. W. H. CHURCH, Member of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda county, Cal.
 HON. W. S. PELOUZE, V. M. W., Member of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda county, Cal.

NOTE.—Alameda county contributed and delivered at Monterey the first stone for the Sloat Monument.

MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, of Los Angeles, Cal.
 MRS. T. G. LAMBERT, of Monterey, Cal.

MRS. E. A. SHERMAN, of Oakland, Cal.

MRS. EMILY A. FISH, of Point Pinos, Monterey county, Cal.

MISS CLARA K. WITTENMYER, Past President Grand Parlor N. D. G. W., of Martinez, Cal.

MRS. ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

MRS. BLAKE-ALVERSON.

MISS FRANCIS B. ORTON, Monterey, Cal.

MISS DAISY B. WRIGHT, Pacific Grove, Cal.

WILLIAM SUTTON, Pacific Grove, Cal.

GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, Cal.

PETER C. MILLER, San Francisco, Cal.

F. C. KNOWLES, San Francisco. (Donated Madera County's Stone.)

HON. F. A. DURVEA, of Auburn, Cal.

L. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Auburn, Cal.

J. H. WILLS, of Auburn, Cal.

H. C. HERRILL, of Auburn, Cal.

C. M. HATCHER, Vice-President.

A. C. DARBY, 2nd Vice President.

J. P. FAY, Secretary.

C. J. STEEPLE, Treasurer.

WILLIAM OSTERMAN,

J. D. MINER,

L. M. HALE,

S. E. SMITH,

A. S. BACON,

OSWALD LUBBOCK, P. O. Department, Alameda, Cal.

} Committee N. S. G. W. which provided the stone
from Placer county for the Sloat Monument.

} Officers and Members of the Board of Trade of San
Jose which, by request of the Board of Super-
visors, furnished the stone from Santa Clara
county for the Sloat Monument.

Including the members of the Boards of Supervisors and County Clerks of the following counties that have furnished and delivered the stones of their respective counties as their contributions to the base of the Sloat Monument at Monterey (their names to be furnished to Major Edwin A. Sherman, Secretary of the Sloat Monument Association, at Oakland, California), viz.: Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Napa and Ventura.

The members of the other Boards of Supervisors and County Clerks to be added to the Honorary Roll when the stones of their respective counties, in compliance with the directions given, are delivered to Captain THOMAS G. LAMBERT, the Receiver, at Monterey.

The following counties have also taken action, and the stones ordered, to-wit: Butte, Placer, Plumas, Madera, Monterey and Los Angeles. It is expected that the other counties will soon follow.

The stone to be contributed by the U. S. Navy is nearly ready to be sent to Monterey, and that of the U. S. Army will not be far behind. The Associated Veterans of the Mexican War will contribute a stone, as also the Grand Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, which latter stone is in preparation, and when delivered to Capt. THOMAS G. LAMBERT, the Receiver, at Monterey direct, due acknowledgement will be made and the proper officers added to the Honorary Roll.

By Order of the Executive Committee,

WASHINGTON AYER, M. D., President.

ATTEST: EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

Errata.

OMISSIONS.

V. R. THOMAS FLINT, SR., as Grand Chaplain.
W. H. A. OLMSTED, as Junior Grand Stewart.

Report of the Committee of Arrangements
of the
Associated Veterans of the Mexican War
of the

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag by
Commodore John D. Sloat, U. S. N., at Monterey, California,
July 7, 1846, Held at Monterey, July 7, 1896.

To SIDNEY J. LOOP, President, Officers and
Members of the Associated Veterans of the
Mexican War:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADES:—As a matter of duty to the Association who are directly interested, as well as the public in general, and of self respect on the part of the members of your Committee of Arrangements, we deem it proper and in as brief a manner as possible to present the following Special Report, which from false statements in the public press we deem to be absolutely necessary for the protection of the honor and good name of this Association and the reputation of its members.

In the first place, it is proper to state that the idea of any celebration of the Anniversary of the Occupation of California and the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey by Commodore John Drake Sloat of the U. S. Navy on July 7th, 1846, first originated with the chairman of your Committee of Arrangements, and on May 13th, 1886, upon a resolution offered by him which was adopted by this Association, our then President, Comrade Samuel Deal, deceased, appointed Major Edwin A. Sherman, Colonels Andrew J. Coffee, A. Andrews, John W. McKenzie, and Captain William L. Duncan as the Committee of Arrangements to which were afterwards added representatives from other organizations to act in coöperation with it to celebrate at Monterey, California, the Fortieth Anniversary of the Hoisting of the American Flag at that place by Commodore John D. Sloat of the U. S. Navy.

That celebration was held, to which the U. S. Government heartily lent its support by Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding the Pacific Division of the U. S. Army, furnishing a light battery of artillery to fire the salutes on shore, and Captain C. L. Hooper of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Rush, to fire the salutes in the harbor, there being no vessels of war in commission in California to represent the U. S. Navy at that time. That celebration proved to be a perfect success and satisfactory to all who participated in it, a full report of which was duly published in the newspapers of the day, and also in pamphlet form, copies of which have been preserved in our archives and are still in the hands of some of our comrades.

At that celebration the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to take immediate steps for the organization of the Sloat Monument Association for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in this place to the memory of the illustrious Rear Admiral John Drake Sloat, which shall be a proper tribute expressive of the appreciation of his great patriotism and merits by the people of California."

That committee was duly appointed, the majority of whom were veterans of the Mexican War; and on December 1st, 1886, a meeting was held in pursuance of a call, at the office of the late John M. Buffington, the chairman of the committee at No. 309 California street, where the Sloat Monument Association was duly organized with the following officers.

Hon. John M. Buffington, President, Capt. Thomas J. Knipe and Dr. Washington Ayer, Vice Presidents, Major Edwin A. Sherman, Secretary, Hon. George C. Perkins, Treasurer, Capt. Thomas G. Lambert, Receiver, and Francis Doud, Sergeant-at-Arms. To which were added, Hon. Jesse D. Carr, of Monterey, Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, of the U. S. Navy, Capt. Charles F. Williams, of the U. S. Marine Corps, Hon. W. C. Burnett and William T. Garratt, of San Francisco, and Hon. William M. Boggs, of Napa, as the additional members of the Executive Committee, while others were added to it as members of that Association.

Subsequently by reason of the deaths of President John M. Buffington, Vice-President Thos. J. Knipe, Hon. Joseph G. Eastland and William T. Garrett, Dr. Washington Ayer was elected President, Capt. Wm. L. Duncan and Col. Joseph Stewart, Vice-Presidents, John L. Cooper, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Hon. Irving M. Scott, Dr. James L. Cogswell, Col. Frank Pierce, Rev. A. A. McAlister, of the U. S. Navy, and Hon. Wm. Frank Pierce, of Oakland, were elected to fill the vacancies of officers and members of the Executive Committee created by death and absence from California.

The Sloat Monument Association being composed in part of officers and members of this society of Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, has at all times most heartily united and coöperated with us in all of our efforts to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, and to its Treasurer, Hon. George C. Perkins, U. S. Senator, are we indebted for introducing the Bill, and

for its passage in the Senate, appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of the monument and statue of Commodore John D. Sloat at Monterey, which is the first step taken of any kind for the erection of a monument to commemorate American history anywhere on the shores of the Pacific, and especially the occupation of California.

Pending this action being taken and prior thereto, on March 14th, 1895, at a regular meeting of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, Major Edwin A. Sherman offered a resolution or motion that a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of three, be appointed to take the necessary steps for the proper celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey by Commodore John D. Sloat, of the U. S. Navy, to be held at that place. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President appointed Major Edwin A. Sherman, Col. Joseph Stewart and Col. Wellington C. Burnett as the committee, to which were also added, *ex-officio*, the President, Sidney J. Loop, and the Secretary, William L. Duncan. Comrade W. C. Burnett being absent in the East, Comrade and Vice-President Charles Lange was appointed to fill the vacancy.

By invitation the Sloat Monument Association also appointed a committee of five to co-operate with the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, and Capt. Thomas G. Lambert, receiver at Monterey, Col. Joseph Stewart, Capt. Wm. L. Duncan, President Washington Ayer and Edwin A. Sherman, Secretary, three of whom were on both committees, but acting as one and representing both organizations.

Your chairman, in September, 1895, went to the City of Washington at his own expense and obtained the promise of the most hearty co-operation of the Secretary of the Navy for the celebration at Monterey, on July 7, 1896, and also from General James M. Forsyth, U. S. A., commanding the Department of California.

Thus assured of the hearty support and co-operation of the U. S. Government in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag by Commodore Sloat of the U. S. Navy, on July 7, at Monterey, by the laying of the corner-stone of the Sloat Monument on the U. S. Military Reservation at that place, and other exercises appropriate to the occasion, your committee went forward with the duties assigned to it and in the main arranged its programme, extended letters of invitation to those who were to take part in the exercises, leaving some minor details to be afterwards attended to.

On the 2d of October, 1895, a petition from citizens was presented to the Board of Trustees of the Town of Monterey asking for the appointment of an Executive Committee to act with the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War in arranging for the proper celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey, which will occur July 7, 1896.

The action was taken and a local Executive Committee of five were chosen, viz.: T. J. Field, Edward Ingram, Ad. Gunzendorfer, W. E. Parker and S. J. Duckworth.

On Sunday, January 19, 1896, a joint meeting was held at which your chairman, representing this Society, and Captain Thomas G. Lambert, chairman of the committee of the Sloat Monument Association were present. The Monterey Committee had added three others to its numbers, but no objection was raised.

At that meeting the following among other actions was taken:

MOTION.

"Mr. Parker moved that the Executive Committee make provision for the entertainment of all Veterans of the Mexican War who may visit Monterey during the celebration; said Veterans to be guests of the Executive Committee."

[It will be seen in this report, that not even so much as a sandwich or a cup of coffee was provided by that committee for the Veterans of the Mexican War.]

It was proposed by the chairman of the local Executive Committee, to have sleeping-cars provided for the Veterans of the Mexican War for their accommodation, and either in the Old Custom House, or some hall or other suitable place, tables be set and a collation be prepared for their refreshment, but there was nothing of either, and the former was not asked for.

The Sloat Monument Association in April issued a circular letter to the Board of Supervisors of the several counties to furnish stones for the base of the monument, and in connection with your Committee of Arrangements invited them to select each a young lady to represent their respective counties, the choice to be as follows: 1st, either the daughter or the grand-daughter of a Veteran of the Mexican War; 2d, the same of a pioneer; and 3d, if neither of the former can be had, then a native daughter. This request was in some instances totally disregarded, by local voting contests where there was rivalry, and in which patriotic regard and gratitude was wholly ignored, which was mainly owing to the bungling and unwarranted interference of a so-called "commissioner."

At the meeting held on May 27, 1896, the local manager who had been selected, apparently, not having much confidence either in the integrity or capacity of the local committee, claimed that it had surrendered all powers of every kind so far as the finances were concerned entirely to him, and that the committee could not expend one single cent without his consent and endorsement, not so much even as a postage stamp. The conflict of opinions in this matter caused him to tender his resignation, with the demand to return to him his contribution of \$25.00 and the reimbursement of all moneys advanced by him for expenses which was done, and the so-called Commissioner H. A. Greene was appointed in his place, and with egotism unparalleled, soon after assumed the farcical title of Director General, which in the management of the expenditures and other matters was a change for the worse.

At this meeting of May 27, Mr. Greene offered a resolution that a committee of seven members be named by the President to serve as a Committee on Programme for July 4, 5, 6 and 7th.

To this motion your chairman objected and protested so far as the 7th of July was concerned; that belonged to the Veterans of the Mexican War, and they had arranged their own programme for that day and would not be interfered with, or we would draw out, and as originally contemplated, celebrate it with the assistance of the U. S. Army and Navy, and those who had been already invited to participate and had accepted. That we did not care what they did on the 4th, 5th or the 6th of July, but the 7th of July was *our* day. This was conceded, but the correction was not made in the minutes by the Secretary, for reasons best known to himself and others. That chairman so certainly understood it or else it was an intended insult to your Committee of Arrangements, when he appointed the committee on that programme, H. H. Taylor, S. H. Daniels, T. H. Sinex, H. A. Greene, William Kay, Ernest Michaelis and A. Gunzendorfer, not one of whom was a Veteran of the Mexican War, and that committee which was for the programme of the 4th, 5th and 6th of July only, had no right to interfere with the programme made by your Committee of Arrangements for the 7th of July several months before; they might make suggestions and recommend additions, but they had no power to interfere, interpolate, or alter our programme already made, and we firmly held to the line in harmony with the U. S. Government, represented by Senators and Congressmen, the Army and Navy, and our own organization as Veterans of the Mexican War, who, with our comrades, both dead and alive, had fought for and acquired this country. It was history to be commemorated and celebrated by the U. S. Government, with our fellow-citizens and ourselves, and not a carnival or fiesta in which we had not the least interest whatever. Such was not our object or intention in the celebration, nor would we participate in any such diversion. Your committee was opposed to the scheme presented of having bull fights and other brutal sports that were proposed, and we would not consent that our honor and good name should be tarnished by any such disgraceful and barbaric entertainment connected with it and belonging to another age and not to that of modern American civilization. And so that was dropped.

Upon the event to be celebrated the patriotism of the State was to be aroused, and the Veterans of the Mexican War to be gratified at the end of fifty years in seeing the foundation-stone laid of the monument to be erected to their valor and the honor of the heroic Commander of the Pacific Squadron, Commodore John Drake Sloat, who in faithful obedience to the orders of his Government, had raised the Stars and Stripes and taken possession of California. Contributions from the people of the State were solicited on this account. Monterey County and vicinity contributed the sum, all told, of \$2,064.15, to which was added the further sum of 1,629.00, contributed by citizens of San Francisco, over one-fourth of which latter was contributed by firms and corporations whose officers are members of the Sloat Monument Association. Making in the aggregate the sum of \$3,693.15.

Seeing the apparent intent that but little of this amount was to be expended upon the object of this celebration by those in charge of the funds, an appeal was made by the chairman of your committee, and also by the President of the Sloat Monument Association to the Hon. Irving M. Scott, chairman of the San Francisco committee, that the sum of \$500.00 or less than one-third of the amount contributed by the citizens of San Francisco, be set apart for the Sloat Monument fund in the laying of the concrete and corner-stone and the county stones to be laid. This met with his hearty approval, and he endorsed the letter over to the chairman of the Finance Committee of San Francisco, to collect contributions, but without avail; and it was all turned over to the local Executive Committee at Monterey.

Out of this \$3,693.15, only \$150.00, or 27¹/₁₀ per cent. was appropriated for the monument, and \$194.00, or 5³/₁₀ per cent for the grand-stand and band stands, printing, etc., actually pertaining to the day to be celebrated, while so far at present to show for all this expenditure, there only remains the concrete in the ground and the corner-stone of the monument laid upon it, being less than ten per cent. of nearly \$4,000.00 expended on the actual event to be commemorated, and no provision made for refreshments or entertainment of the Grand Lodge of Masons who laid the corner-stone.

By examination of the financial statement of that local Executive Committee, accompanying this report, it will be seen how well some of its members patronized themselves.

Only the paltry sum of \$8.75 was appropriated to the Ladies Reception Committee for California, her maids of honor, and the ladies representing the several counties, and from all parts of the State. Only the sum of \$150.00 towards the monument, and \$194.05 for the knives and forks, etc., for a barbecue held two days before, which the Veterans of the Mexican War never even got a sight or smell of! \$620.00 for a board and cloth shanty, misnamed a "pavilion," erected on the so-called "Director General's" lot, and if informed correctly, the lumber only hired for the occasion, and to be returned after so brief an improvement that was to be obliterated.

Says the Receiver of the Sloat Monument Association, at Monterey, in his letter of July 12, 1896, to your chairman:

"MAJOR E. A. SHERMAN,

"Dear Sir and Brother,—I am in receipt of yours of the 11th, and in reply to inquiries, send a copy of the *Cypress*, which contains a statement of the Secretary of the receipts and disbursements. By that statement it will be seen that out of the \$3,693.15, the real celebration received the magnificent sum of \$325.00. Out of the \$150.00 paid over to me, there is sufficient left to pay for the transportation of about fifteen stones from the cars to the warehouse.

"The admirers of the late Commodore Sloat, as well as those having the interest of the monument in view, have cause to look to the immediate future with much satisfaction, as GREENE has made a contract with himself, to build the

monument inside of six months, if he can 'get out of the way the old timers who have out-lived their usefulness.'

"Yes, a fine specimen of a monument he would build, other than that which he has already built to his innate treachery, deceit and falsehood, and that he has done in a manner that will keep its memory forever *green* in the minds of those who know him best."

The Receiver of the Sloat Monument Association had little or no faith in the management of the chief actors in the local Executive Committee and being a minority and powerless to successfully act, contented himself with the business of watching the best he could of this 'Ah Sin' directory, hoping to get something of an appropriation towards the monument before the funds were entirely squandered in another direction and for other purposes, for which they were contributed by the people.

Your chairman, though the actual representative of the other members of your committee, yet was counted as but one, while the local committee at Monterey, continually enlarged its own membership, increasing its unfair and unjust majority, while your chairman could not watch what was being done in his absence, and soon found that but little was to be expected from the local committee when he was present.

The Board of Supervisors of Monterey County, having so long delayed in selecting a young lady to represent that county, your chairman recognizing the appropriateness as well as the justice of the claim of a daughter of a Veteran of the Mexican War, who had served under Fremont, and she being a native of Monterey and born in the Custom House, immediately beneath the flagstaff upon which the American flag was first hoisted, selected this young lady who is highly respectable, and recommended her to the chairman of that Board, who was also the chairman of the local committee. This selection, however, was not approved, and another young lady was chosen by them, not a daughter of a Veteran of the Mexican War, or even of a Pioneer, if we are correctly informed. Consequently, our original request made in April last was unheeded and ignored. The young lady that was chosen by them, however, though not possessing the qualifications we had named, was otherwise in every way worthy, though whether she was a native of that county or not we do not know.

We had originally suggested that the young lady to be chosen to represent the City of Monterey to welcome California and her court, should be one of the purest blood of the oldest Spanish families of California, and born in Monterey.

This, however, was treated in like manner, a contest for votes was entered into which created great bitterness of feeling, the charge of fraud being made, and a young lady born elsewhere was elected, and the native daughters of Monterey ignored. But the one elected brought money into the treasury of the local committee and the matter ended there.

This, of course, was none of our affairs, and is only mentioned as an example of the methods used as described by Bret Harte in 'Ah Sin.'

The gentleman we had suggested to act as Grand Marshal on the 7th of July, was elected by that committee, and with him, your chairman walked over the route for the procession, and selected the streets upon which the divisions were to be formed; but after the same was printed, that committee took the matter out of his hands, changed it to suit themselves, held him entirely subject to their orders, and he being a resident of that place, where he had to make his living, did not dare to do otherwise than to follow their directions.

Everything was contrary to promise, in regard to carriages at the proper stations and in the formation of the procession in the second and third divisions, all was in general confusion but moving with the current of population to the grand stand in front of the old Custom House where the exercises were held. The general dissatisfaction of visitors, some of whom had brought their daughters as Maids of Honor and representatives of counties was expressed in denunciatory terms not to be misunderstood.

The clerk of Santa Cruz County, which sent a stone for the monument, in a letter of July 23, 1896, says:

"This county sent a young lady to the celebration with a very handsome banner, and I am informed that there was very little courtesy extended; an old wagon being the vehicle in which the girls all rode in a heap. I should say that the arrangements were *snide*, and that the visitors were treated with very little consideration.

"If the U. S. S. Philadelphia had been without a band, there would have been no music at all.

"The proceedings do not reflect much credit on the management, so far as I can learn."

A distinguished officer of the Navy and a member of the Sloat Monument Association, in his letter of July 31, 1896, says:

"The circular letter sent to the various Boards of Supervisors is most timely and necessary.

"The individual mentioned did not impress the officers of the Navy who were brought in contact with him in a favorable manner * * * and in the manner in which he treated the Sloat Monument Association in the assignment of funds for the exercise of July 7.

"The laying of the corner-stone of the monument, and the ceremonies attending the raising of the flag, were the only events worthy of the co-operation of the Navy; and I feel sure had the Admiral known what he knows now, he would have taken no part in other of the features which were side-shows with the forces under his command."

It is unnecessary to continue this unpleasant subject any further, but duty and the self-respect of your committee demand alike that the truth should be stated, that the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, who originated and inaugurated the celebration at Monterey and under whose auspices it was pretended to be carried out, may be exonerated from all blame unjustly laid to their charge and for which they are not responsible. The mercenary and selfish greed on the part of the management of the local committee and a bombastic, trickily-dis-

posed, and so-called Director General, who directly or indirectly usurped control and got their claws into the treasury, (the gift of our patriotic fellow-citizens for a noble purpose), should receive at the hands of all honorable men, the execration and contempt they so justly deserve. Their own financial statement as published is sufficient of itself for their condemnation, and a disgrace to the City of Monterey in particular, and to the State of California at large. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

We shall see to it that they keep their hands off the stones of the monument and have no lot or part in its completion or dedication. There are plenty of good people in Monterey, and we will select them ourselves when we want their assistance and they are willing to serve.

It was not to be expected that much enthusiasm would be created among the survivors of the old California Spanish families, who had seen the flags of Spain and Mexico under which they were born and reared forever depart from their soil, to give way to that of the conquerer, even though to enjoy a greater freedom than they did before. The sacred traditions of the past they cannot forget, while to learn a strange and foreign language, difficult to comprehend, was a task they could not cheerfully undertake. The Castilian, musical in its tone and with rhythmical perfection will still linger upon the tongue and sound sweetly melodious to the ear. The younger generation clinging to the old, and though mingled with the Anglo-Saxon and other bloods, naturally in heart must remain neutral to a great degree, and the purest

love of American liberty, of American institutions, and of the American flag is to yet in future generations find its full development.

We entertain the highest regard and respect for the honorable, hospitable, kind and courteous Spanish families of the old California stock. We have shared their hospitality in the fifty years gone by, and friendships have been formed and cherished with them that will never die. The Vallejos, Pachecos, Carillos, Machados, Lugos, De la Guerras, and hundreds of others with whom we have associated are our friends and we will be *amigos por siempre*. But for the intriguer and intruder into their domain, who seeks to ally himself with their fortunes, to make them his dupes, and betray them at last, is too despicable a wretch to be permitted to remain upon California's soil, or breathe its ambient air.

The monument to Admiral Sloat will be erected and his statue unveiled with appropriate ceremonies equal to those in the laying of the corner-stone and in its dedication, the Veterans of the Mexican War will around it form the chain of brotherhood, while amidst the thunder of cannon on the sea and the crashing roar of artillery upon the shore, the plaudits of thousands of the grateful people of California, will sing through the arches of the heavens, "Glory to God in the Highest; Glory to our Country on the Land and on the Sea, and to Old Glory itself, which will flame forevermore."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,

Chairman of Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Disbursements of California's Jubilee.

MONTEREY, CAL., July 10, 1896.

To the People of California :

Some time ago the Executive Committee of the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the American Occupation of California, through its duly authorized officers, appealed to you for financial assistance in aid of the celebration which the people of Monterey were at that time arranging to commemorate the flag-raising of fifty years ago.

The response was general and generous.

A faithful accounting was promised of all funds entrusted to our care, and we are proud to now fulfil that promise.

The Executive Committee invites the public at large to scrutinize its account with The Bank of Monterey, where all the funds collected for celebration purposes were deposited.

We publish in full the heading of the subscription lists that were circulated by the Executive Committee for the reason that statements have been made to the effect that all the money collected for or on account of the celebration just closed was collected from the people of the State under the pretext that it would be devoted towards defraying the expense of laying the corner-stone of the Sloat Monument.

That this is untrue is proven by the subscription lists themselves :

We hereby promise that the sums set opposite our respective names will be paid to the Executive Committee of the Semi-Centennial Celebration at any time within fifteen days from the date hereof; Provided, that said committee will, within that time, make provision for the holding of a four days' celebration in Monterey, viz.: On July 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th.

Maxfield & Day.....	\$17 50
Mrs. P. Hutt.....	10 00
George L. Ruhl.....	10 00
Schaufele Bros.....	17 50
N. Tickvitz.....	25 00
Pidge & Heron.....	10 00
W. B. Higgins.....	20 00
M. Chambre and wife.....	20 00
L. C. Wolford.....	3 00
C. R. Few.....	15 00
A. A. Osio.....	5 00
R. C. Wornes.....	17 50
M. Lewis.....	7 50
W. S. Gibson.....	2 00
J. Leppert.....	2 00
J. Jemin.....	5 00
A. Goldstine.....	5 00

W. E. Crawford.....	5 00
Mrs. C. Underwood.....	5 00
M. Harris.....	3 00
J. Shulte, Jr.....	1 00
A. Vidal.....	1 00
G. S. Hamilton.....	1 00
J. Rodriguez.....	2 00
A. Cushing.....	5 00
W. C. Cochran.....	5 00
William Hannon.....	5 00
T. G. Lambert.....	5 00
J. Pedro.....	2 50
W. Bergschicker.....	2 00
Murphy, Grant & Co.....	10 00

We hereby promise to pay the sums set opposite our respective names for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Semi-Centennial Celebration in the city of Monterey, July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1896:

The City of Monterey.....	\$500 00
The Bank of Monterey.....	250 00
David Jacks.....	100 00
Edward Berwick.....	25 00
J. R. Kennedy.....	20 00
The City of Pacific Grove.....	200 00
Pacific Improvement Company.....	100 00
T. J. Field.....	25 00
Edward Ingram.....	25 00
W. Bergschicker.....	2 50
Anway & Hutchinson.....	5 00
F. M. Hilby.....	5 00
M. Ortins.....	10 00
M. Lewis.....	2 50
A. Garrick.....	2 00
Samuel Hanna.....	2 00
S. E. Pardee.....	5 00
J. B. Snively.....	10 00
J. A. Girardin.....	1 00
Frank Hellam.....	5 00
A. A. Manuel.....	10 00
J. M. Laporte.....	2 00
F. Gunzendorfer & Son.....	10 00
J. F. Moore.....	2 00
George Bertold.....	3 00
C. Plapp.....	5 00
F. Zimmermann.....	2 00
A. J. Vidulich.....	10 00

Collected in the City and County of San Francisco by Hon. L. R. Ellert and S. H. Daniels, Esq., for the Semi-Centennial Celebration proposed to be given by the Executive Committee (appointed by the Board of Trustees of the City of Monterey) in conjunction with the General Committee in San Francisco, of which Hon. Irving M. Scott is president:

James D. Phelan.....	\$ 250 00
H. Weil.....	100 00
M. Babcock.....	25 00
Union Iron Works.....	250 00
A. Hayward.....	50 00
W. P. Fuller & Co.....	50 00
McLaughlin & Co.....	50 00
J. H. Crocker Co.....	50 00
H. S. Crocker.....	25 00
Southern Pacific Co.....	200 00
Bank of California.....	100 00
Nevada Bank.....	50 00
Anglo-California Bank.....	25 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank.....	50 00

Hibernia S. & L. Society.....	50 00
— Van Sicklen.....	25 00
J. D. Spreckels Bros.....	50 00
London, Paris & American Bank.....	25 00
Donohoe-Kelly Co.....	20 00
Crocker-Wolworth Bank.....	25 00
G. W. McNear.....	20 00
L. Gerstee.....	50 00
Other donations received by Mr. Daniels subsequent to receipt at Monterey office of above list.....	95 00

Total receipts from subscriptions for expenses of Jubilee celebration.....\$3219 00

Executive Committee's percentage from ballots cast for the young lady to represent Monterey City in the parade July 7, 1896,— <i>Monterey Cypress</i> , <i>Monterey New Era</i>	208 75 126 25
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Executive Committee's percentage of receipts from transportation of passengers to and from the U. S. S. Philadelphia and Monadnock.....142 15

Total receipts from all sources.....\$3696 15

Less amount of insurance policy paid for by William Hannon and credited to him as cash.....3 00

Net cash received by Executive Committee.....\$3693 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Check No. 1, Edward Berwick, subscription returned and sundry expenses as General Manager.....	93 90
Check No. 2, Manuel Wolter, labor.....	1 50
Check No. 3, F. Schneider, type-writing.....	2 75
Check No. 4, S. J. Duckworth, postage.....	2 00
Check No. 5, S. J. Duckworth, furniture and decorations.....	34 00
Check No. 6, S. H. Daniels, 1000 lithographs.....	65 00
Check No. 7, S. H. Daniels, design of lithograph.....	10 00
Check No. 8, William Kay, printing....	19 75
Check No. 9, Ferris & Scoble, banner for headquarters.....	15 00
Check No. 10, Wells, Fargo & Co., score for Living Flag and expressage.....	12 75
Check No. 11, J. B. Snively, telegrams.....	6 71
Check No. 12, H. A. Greene, traveling expenses.....	53 95
Check No. 13, Murphy, Grant & Co., bunting.....	131 87
Check No. 14, H. A. Greene, fund for payment of contingent expenses.....	200 00
Check No. 15, H. A. Greene, incidental expenses.....	5 05
Check No. 16, Houghton & Warren, pavilion and closets.....	620 00
Check No. 17, R. A. Mauldin, stairs at P. C. S. S. wharf.....	91 20
Check No. 18, Ferris & Scoble, descriptive scrolls.....	10 00
Check No. 19, F. Gunzendorfer & Son, caps and sundries.....	38 50
Check No. 20, issued to wrong party and canceled.....	

Check No. 21, T. G. Lambert, Executive Committee's donation towards defraying expenses of corner-stone for Sloat Monument.....	150 00	Check No. 58, Guadalupe Rico, carriages and drayage.....	11 50
Check No. 22, A. A. Manuel, buckets..	1 00	Check No. 59, W. C. Cochran, carriages	20 50
Check No. 23, William Kay, printing	7 75	Check No. 60, Manuel Diaz, labor.....	18 00
Check No. 24, S. E. Pardee, sundry mdse.....	3 85	Check No. 61, F. M. Hilby, sundry goods and charges.....	8 50
Check No. 25, E. B. Gross, drayage....	3 00	Check No. 62, R. T. Serrano, labor.....	5 00
Check No. 26, C. A. Warren, grand and band stands.....	175 00	Check No. 63, A. F. Rico, transfer service.....	5 25
Check No. 27, <i>Monterey Cypress</i> , printing.....	23 25	Check No. 64, Ignacio Laughlin, services as janitor.....	14 80
Check No. 28, Edward Allen, sundry items of labor at picnic.....	33 50	Check No. 65, Manuel Lewis, sundry mdse.....	2 80
(Original bill, \$43.50; paid by H. A. Greene, \$10).		Check No. 66, A. C. Taylor, expenses San Francisco office.....	35 00
Check No. 29, Frank Peirce, chains for cups.....	1 00	Check No. 67, George Tripp, labor.....	5 00
Check No. 30, A. Cushing & Co., drayage.....	5 50	Check No. 68, H. A. Greene, sundry expenses, (see statement following recapitulation).....	9 80
Check No. 31, Prof. L. P. Flores, music	119 00	Check No. 69, Diaz Brothers, refreshments.....	7 75
Check No. 32, Manuel Wolter, labor of self and assistant at pavilion.....	20 00	Check No. 70, C. R. Few, carriages.....	34 00
Check No. 33, J. A. Girardin, sundry mdse.....	2 70	Check No. 71, Miss Josie Pray, dresses for Living Flag.....	4 00
Check No. 34, R. Morey, drayage.....	12 00	Check No. 72, J. B. Warren, labor.....	13 50
Check No. 35, Mrs. Anna Galanar, rent of piano.....	5 00	Check No. 73, Geo. Albridge, ice and ice cream.....	6 50
Check No. 36, Monterey Meat Co., meat	90 45	Check No. 74, J. B. Suively, telegrams	8 58
Check No. 37, S. W. Kilpatrick, fruit...	60 00	Check No. 75, Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage.....	25 80
Check No. 38, Del Monte Creamery, butter.....	15 00	Check No. 76, Monterey Electric Light Co., wire.....	4 75
Check No. 39, Wm. Lemos, decorations (Original amount due, \$130, paid by H. A. Greene on account, \$72).	58 00	Check No. 77, C. K. Tuttle, silver paper	40
Check No. 40, T. G. Lambert, lumber..	5 40	Check No. 78, Miss F. B. Orton, expenses ladies' reception committee...	8 75
Check No. 41, Mrs. A. Berg, meals.....	2 00	Check No. 79, C. H. Gomez, carriages..	16 00
Check No. 42, Mrs. E. Schulte, caps and dresses, Living Flag.....	6 00	Check No. 80, A. Berg, transfer service	1 00
Check No. 43, F. Schneider, typewriting	7 00	Check No. 81, S. J. Duckworth, testimonial.....	150 00
Check No. 44, F. Gunzendorfer & Son, knives, forks, pans, plates, napkins, etc., for picnic, July 5th.....	194 05	Total disbursements to July 10, 1896...	\$3339 19
Check No. 45, J. P. Sargent, Wild West Show.....	100 00	July 10, 1896, balance on hand.....	353 99
Check No. 46, A. L. Luce, services as usher.....	13 00		\$3693 15
Check No. 47, Grant Towle, services as ticket agent.....	11 00	RECAPITULATION.	
Check No. 48, E. Duarte, services as usher.....	11 00	July 10, 1866, receipts from all sources..	\$3693 15
Check No. 49, C. A. Warren, services as usher.....	4 00	July 10, 1896, disbursements to date....	\$3339 16
Check No. 50, William Higgins, labor	2 00	July 10, 1896, balance on hand.....	\$ 353 99
Check No. 51, W. E. Parker, Chief Monterey Fire Department, prize for hook and ladder contest.....	50 00	The following payments were made by Director-General Greene from the fund voted him and accounted for by Check No. 14 in the above statement :	
Check No. 52, H. V. Trafton, trainer Watsonville hose team, 1st prize, hose contest.....	150 00	Lunch for girls working on caps for Living Flag.....	3 40
Check No. 53, W. E. Parker, Chief Monterey Fire Department, 2nd prize, hose contest.....	75 00	Stars for Goddess of Liberty.....	1 00
Check No. 54, D. J. Houghton, tables for picnic.....	70 00	Expenses of trip to San Francisco.....	2 00
Check No. 55, M. Harris, sundry goods	5 00	Planing seats for grand stand.....	2 50
Check No. 56, Miss Blandina Martinez, caps and dresses, Living Flag.....	2 00	Clearing half of Lyceum grounds.....	13 00
Check No. 57, Miss Frances Arano, dresses for Living Flag.....	14 00	Cups and basins for pavilion.....	50
		Expense of building road to picnic grounds.....	10 00
		Boy helping to tack up descriptive scrolls	25
		Rubber bands.....	30
		Evergreens.....	2 00
		Goddess costume.....	16 05
		Work on and lumber for float at wharf..	46 10
		Transfer service on decorations.....	6 00
		Ferns.....	1 00
		Whitcomb Bros., labor.....	3 00

Labor preparing bonfires.....	3 00
Labor preparing bonfires.....	1 50
Messenger.....	50
Music.....	1 00
Driver.....	4 00
Cleaning pans and knives.....	2 00
Paid Wm. Lemos, on account decorations.....	10 00
Paid Edward Allen, on account picnic...	10 00
Paid M. Ortins for sundry mdse.....	8 70
Paid Wm. Lemos, account decorations...	62 00
	<hr/>
	\$209 80

In addition to the cash balance as above (on deposit in the Bank of Monterey, Monterey), the Executive Committee has the outfit used at the picnic July 5th, and is now disposing of it at fair prices. It is expected that at least \$80 will be realized from this source.

The steps, float, and ticket office constructed for the convenience of visitors to the warships during the celebration constitute an additional asset.

Everything will be sold to the best possible advantage for the benefit of the celebration fund.

A few small bills still remain unpaid and the Executive Committee has authorized Director-General Greene to satisfy them with the funds realized from the sale of committee property, as aforesaid, should they be presented to him before another committee meeting is held.

The net balance will be reduced a moderate sum when payment has been made for the two souvenir banners ordered last evening for the U. S. S. Philadelphia and Monadnock. This will be the last payment made by the Executive Committee, the balance then remaining to be placed to the credit of said committee for celebration purposes in the future.

For the information of all concerned, it may be well to close this report with the statement that no committee money has been drawn, or could have been drawn, by any person without a check signed by President T. J. Field and countersigned by Secretary S. J. Duckworth, an express direction to issue said check having been previously spread in full upon the minutes of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. DUCKWORTH,

Secretary Executive Committee,
Semi-Centennial Celebration.

NOTE.—In relation to the statement being made that it was asserted "that *all* of the money collected for or on account of the celebration just closed was collected from the people of the State under the pretext that it would be devoted towards defraying the expense of laying the corner-stone of the Sloat Monument," etc.

No such assertion was ever made by myself, and it was the first time that I ever heard of it until seeing it in print. It was expected, however, that out of the money sent from San Francisco of \$1,629, that \$500 might be used for the monument, which latter amount had been contributed by firms whose principals were members of the Sloat Monument Association, and they were in favor of it as already stated.

San Francisco county has no stone yet provided to be represented in the monument.

Mr. Hugh Craig, President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, who helped to raise the \$1629 sent, expressed surprise that out of this money not a cent was used for the providing the stone for San Francisco county as its contribution to the Sloat Monument.

The surplus remaining in the treasury of the local committee at Monterey from the San Francisco contribution sent, which should have been returned to the San Francisco Committee or the donors, we learn is to be expended in the purchase of flags to be presented to the Philadelphia and the Monadnock by this clique at Monterey, assuming to act for the citizens of San Francisco without authority, and thus depriving our city of this honor and pleasure of so doing, if it desired: an act of presumption and cheek which only finds its parallel in usurpations already related in this Report. Neither the officers or the crews of these vessels of war will be deceived by the acts of these men, and though they may accept the flags as a matter of courtesy, yet they will fully understand the motives animating the actors who expend other people's money without their authority and consent and who would take credit unwarrantedly for their veneered patriotism and thin liberality.

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements
of Associated Veterans of the Mexican
War.

Resolution of Thanks

TO OUR

Comrade Major Edwin A. Sherman,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War for the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey, and the Taking Possession of California, by Commodore John Sloat of the U. S. Navy July 7th, 1846.

Held at Monterey, California, July 7th, 1896.

At the regular meeting of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War held on Thursday evening, July 9th, 1896, at their Hall, No 22 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, California, among other business transacted the following action was taken :

It was moved by Comrade J. C. TAYLOR, that a committee to be composed of past Presidents Comrades William L. Duncan, A. Andrews, Joseph Stewart, and past and present President, Sidney J. Loop, be appointed to draft and present to Comrade EDWIN A. SHERMAN, resolutions of thanks expressing the appreciation and gratitude of this Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, for his valuable services rendered as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the raising of the American flag at Monterey, and the taking possession of California by Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT, on July 7th, 1846, which celebration was held at that place on July 7th, 1896.

The motion being duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

Signed, SIDNEY J. LOOP, President.

Attest: WM. L. DUNCAN, Secretary.

HALL OF THE ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR,

Thursday, September 20, 1896.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

Comrades :—Your committee to whom was assigned the pleasing duty of drafting resolutions of thanks to our Comrade, Major EDWIN A. SHERMAN, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration held at Monterey, on July 7 last, have performed the duty required of us, and in accordance with his wishes, have caused the same to be printed in the book containing the account of the celebrations published therein, instead of having them engrossed and framed, as we had it in contemplation so to do.

We therefore submit the following accompanying resolutions as our report :

WHEREAS: It is eminently just and proper that faithful services in the performance of duty should be duly recognized at all times and in the general business affairs of life where compensation is made for such services rendered; yet when there is no other reward to be looked or hoped for than the approval of one's own con-

science, at the end of a long and patient service of ten years in the arrangement of plans for a successful demonstration by the people in the marking of an epoch in the history of the American Republic, unparalleled in the annals of the world, and such long services having been rendered gratuitously at a great sacrifice of so much time and money for which latter compensation and reimbursement has been refused to be accepted in return by a comrade of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, who, prompted solely by a spirit of the purest patriotism, has devoted himself to a most noble object, that of commemorating the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of American Occupation of California, and to indelibly mark the same, by laying the foundation stone of the base of a monument, which, when erected, shall, for all time, be the witness of a grateful, loyal, and liberty-loving people, to the memory of the faithful and patriotic officer and citizen who first planted the Stars and Stripes on these then far-off shores, Commodore JOHN DRAKE Sloat of the U. S. Navy, who added an empire to our national domain. Such self denial and self-sacrificing devotion, is not only worthy of all praise, but deserves the expressed gratitude especially of all his comrades of the Veterans of the Mexican War, and the general thanks of the people of the State of California. And,

WHEREAS: That we may the better recall to our memories some of the services he has rendered and that the people of the State of California may be made duly aware of the same, that public gratitude may also be extended to him which he so eminently deserves, we cite the following facts :

Under the auspices of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, he inaugurated and successfully carried out the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American Flag at Monterey and Occupation of California by Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT, of the U. S. Navy, which with the co-operation of the U. S. Government and the California pioneers which he secured and made that event memorable in the annals of the State of California.

He inaugurated and organized the Sloat Monument Association of California, and has served as its secretary without fee or reward for a period of over ten years.

He successfully defended and maintained the

reputation and fair fame of Commodore JOHN DRAKE SLOAT against lying traducers who assailed the character of the deceased, who could not speak for himself, and thus after long months of secret and open opposition he enabled our Senator, the Hon. George C. Perkins, to successfully carry through the bill in the U. S. Senate making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the erection of the Sloat Monument at Monterey.

He, by his personal influence and laborious correspondence, totally unaided, succeeded in arousing the spirit of American patriotism throughout the State, to the extent of having the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to provide stones for the base of the monument and to send their representative young ladies to be present at the laying of the cornerstone.

He made a journey to the city of Washington at his own expense to secure the coöperation of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag and taking possession of California by Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT of the U. S. Navy, which mission was crowned with success.

Through his personal influence and efforts our treasury was aided, that its Relief Fund remained untouched and the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War were enabled to proceed to Monterey and return from the late celebration at that place without drawing from the funds appropriated for the relief of our distressed comrades.

As chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag at Monterey, he gave his time and means for a period of nearly a year and a half, and under the most trying and perplexing difficulties, and without any appropriations of moneys placed at his disposal whatever, he made with the assistance of the Army and Navy a success worthy of the Nation, of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, of the Pioneers of California and of the Sloat Monument Association in the grand historic event commemorated.

In the bringing together of historic characters—the man who actually raised the American flag at Monterey half a century before to raise it again; and the few survivors who landed with the forces under Commodore Sloat; those who served under Commodore Stockton and Colonel Fremont; the few survivors of the U. S. Army and of Stevenson's Regiment who served in California fifty years ago; and the

battle-scarred veterans who served with ourselves under Generals Taylor, Scott and others, in the Mexican War. In the steps taken by him for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the American flag at San Francisco, July 9th, 1896, by Captain Montgomery, of the U. S. Sloop of War Portsmouth, as also the previous celebration at Sonoma, of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Raising of the Bear Flag at that place on June 14th last, all of which deserves the highest commendation, gratitude and praise. Therefore be it

Resolved—That we tender our Comrade, Major EDWIN A. SHERMAN our sincere and heartfelt thanks for his long, patient, laborious and patriotic services given in behalf of the ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR, extending over a long period of years; and that while he enjoys our highest esteem and regard, our confidence in his integrity and ability, he is justly entitled to the credit of having inaugurated and brought to a successful termination the celebrations already mentioned, and is deserving the gratitude of the people of the State of California, for his patriotic devotion to her fair fame and the Nation's honor in the events which under his direction have been so auspiciously commemorated.

Resolved—That we earnestly trust and fervently hope, that his days may be lengthened, and that he may live to finish and enjoy the fruits of his labors in the completion of the monument and the erection of the statue of Commodore JOHN DRAKE SLOAT so well begun, and the foundation-stone laid, on the U. S. Military Reservation at Monterey, and that to this end he is deserving of the hearty support and coöperation of all the patriotic citizens, and it is to be hoped that all of the counties of the State of California will be fully represented by their stones to be placed in the base of the monument at Monterey.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Association, a copy presented to our Comrade, Major EDWIN A. SHERMAN, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and a copy of the same printed in the account to be published of our late celebrations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

J. C. TAYLOR,

WILLIAM L. DUNCAN, Past President.

A. ANDREWS, Past President.

JOSEPH STEWART, Past President.

SIDNEY J. LOOP, Past Pres. and Pres.

Attest: WM. L. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Addenda.

To our Comrades and Friends:

Since the Supplemental Report of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War was presented and printed, with the account of the celebration at Monterey on July 7th, 1896, the following have been received from Admiral L. A. BEARDSLEE, commanding the Pacific Station of the U. S. Navy.

In regard to the mismanagers of the local committee at Monterey, he says:

(Copy.)

"Flagship Philadelphia," Pacific Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.

MY DEAR MAJOR SHERMAN:—Thanks for the blue and gold book.

While I am unwilling to take sides in the differences which so unfortunately occurred to mar the harmony of the celebration, I do not hesitate to say that, whoever was responsible for the many blunders and discourtesies shown to visiting guests, and to myself and people under my command, was either a very rude man, or men, if more than one was responsible.

I enclose copy of letter mailed to-day to Mr. Duckworth, and am, Yours truly,

L. A. BEARDSLEE.

(Copy.)

"U. S. Flagship Philadelphia."

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 21, 1896.

Mr. S. J. Duckworth, Secretary Executive Committee, Semi-Centennial Celebration, Monterey, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I learn from "Report on Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War," that from the funds contributed to be expended in items connected with the Semi Centennial celebration at Monterey on July 7, 1896, there is a certain portion set aside for the purchase of "two souvenir banners ordered last evening for the U. S. Ships Philadelphia and Monadnock."

I have to request that as there is, and has been, among those who organized and managed the celebration, wide differences of opin-

ion as to the proper distribution of the money collected, not one dollar of it shall be expended directly or indirectly on any of the forces under my command.

I could not permit the acceptance of a banner under the circumstances. I am,

Yours truly,

L. A. BEARDSLEE,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

This letter was mailed to its destination on October 21st, 1896, and must have been received by the local committee at Monterey to whom it was sent. And yet in the face of it, the following absurd and ridiculous statement, and evidently intended to deceive their own people as well as others, is published one week later in the *Monterey New Era*, of October 28th, 1896:

"It has been necessary to cable to Lyons, France, for the silk of which the flags are to be made by the Jubilee Committee to the war ships Philadelphia, Monadnock and Monterey. It is of such superb and expensive quality that no American house keeps it in stock. The flags will be ready for presentation by Christmas."

To give out such stuff to the people after receiving Admiral Beardslee's letter is wilful deception and unparalleled public mendacity.

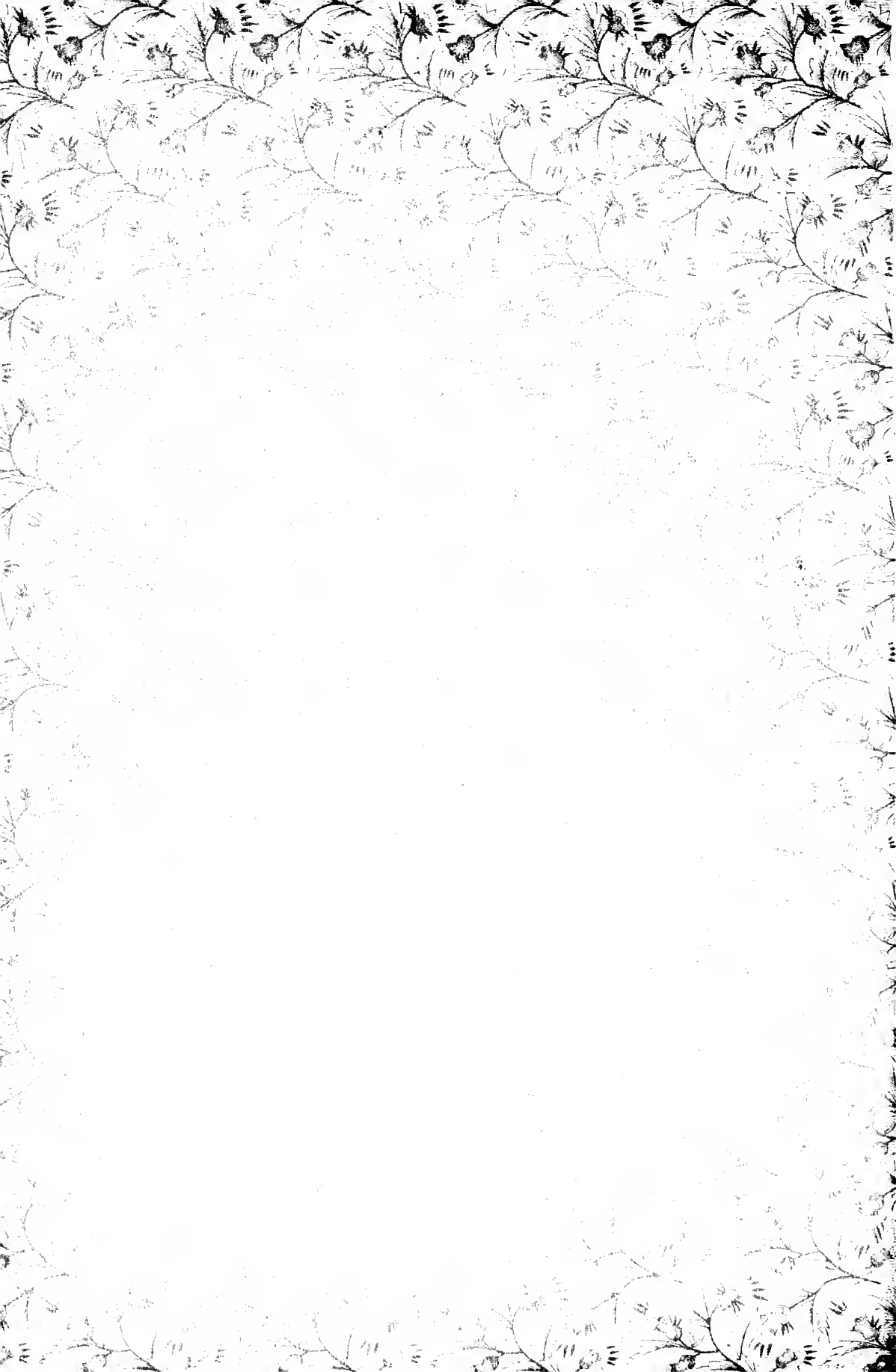
Common honesty would demand that the surplus amount of \$300 unexpended of the \$1629 sent down from San Francisco should be returned to that Finance Committee, that San Francisco county herself might provide a stone like the other counties of the State, and thus be represented in the Sloat Monument as it ought to be. San Francisco is perfectly able and competent to disburse its own funds, without having such a committee as that at Monterey to misrepresent and presume to act for her.

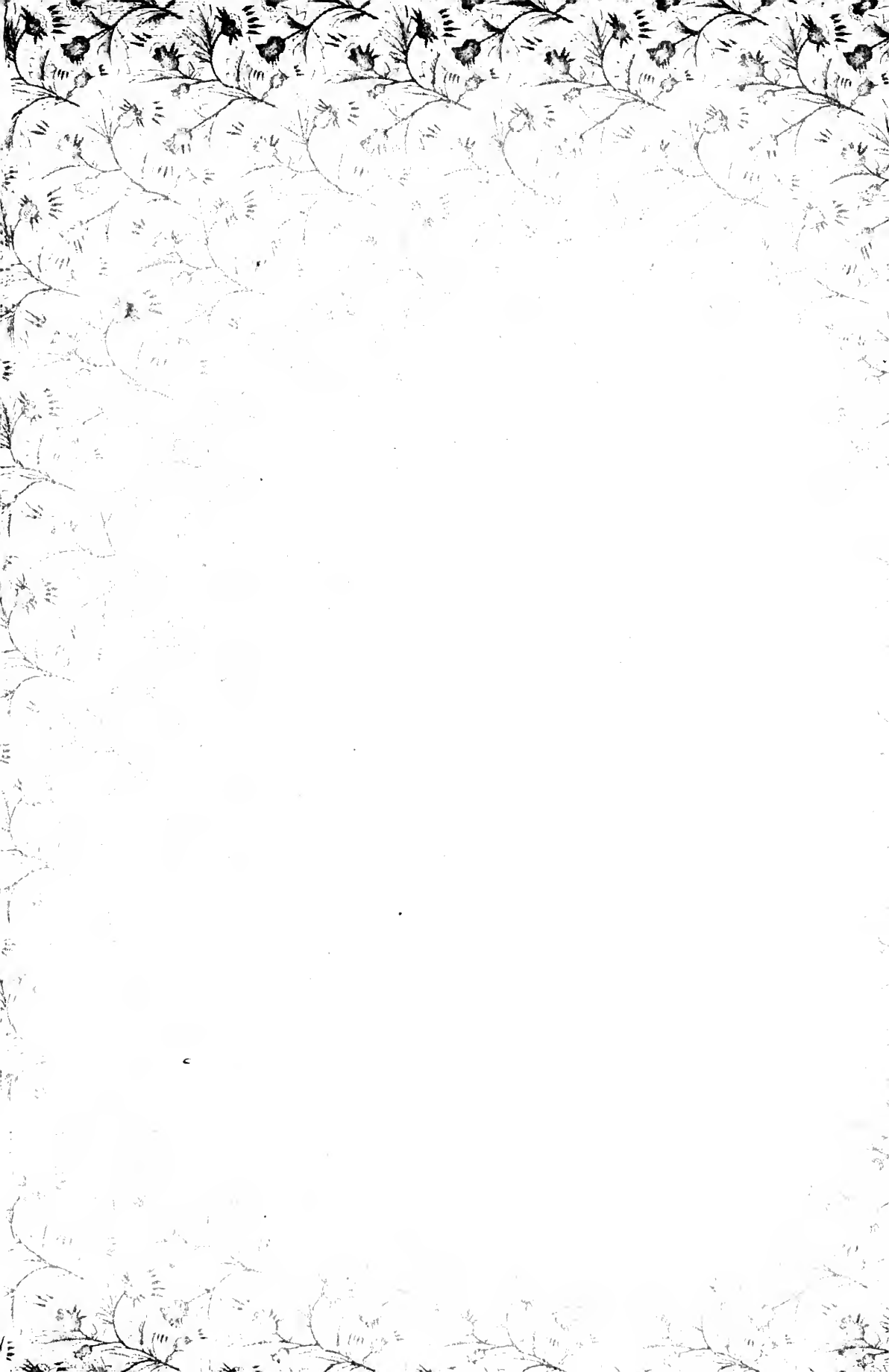
All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, EDWIN A. SHERMAN,
Chairman and on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

OAKLAND, November 1, 1896.







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